THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty [illegible]
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and no deviation can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.---NO. 30. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 28, 1870.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

INTERNAL TAXES.

General Schenck's Bill to Reduce Taxation.

No Reduction in Income Tax—Exemption Increased to $1,500—Tax on Banks and Bankers, Brewers, Distillers, &c., &c.

The following is an abstract of the bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, reported by General Schenck in the House of Representatives on Monday. It contains forty-six sections, under the class of special taxes. Bankers or banks, with a capital not exceeding $50,000, are required to pay a tax of $100. When the capital is in excess of $50,000, two dollars additional for every $1,000. Savings banks are exempted from this tax. An additional tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. per month is imposed upon the average amount of deposits, other than public moneys of the United States, and a tax of 1/24 of 1 per cent. each month on the average amount of public money in their possession, and a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. of their capital, and a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. per month on circulation; provided that this section shall not apply to associations which are taxed under the act "to provide additional currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof."

Every National banking association or other corporation engaged in banking is further required to pay a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of notes used for circulation and paid out by them. Brokers, banks and bankers are taxed 2 cents upon each $100.

Sales of stocks, bonds gold and notes, or other securities and on sales without the payment of special tax as brokers, bank or banker, 5 cents for every $100. Foreign commercial brokers pay a special tax of $5,000 when their sales do not exceed $1,000,000, and $5 for each additional $1,000. Foreign insurance agents are taxed $50 each. Claim agents pay $10 when their receipts do not exceed $1,000, and $10 for each additional $1,000. Patent-right dealers pay $10. Pawnbrokers, whose capital employed does not exceed $50,000, pay $50, and for each $1,000 additional, $2. Hotel keepers are rated according to yearly rental, or estimated yearly rental, of the property as follows: When the yearly rental is $500 or less, $10, and $5 for each additional $100 rental. Places of public amusements are taxed: for first class, $250 each; for second class, $20 each. Rooms or halls occasionally hired or used for dramatic or operatic representations or performances, or for concerts, balls or exhibitions, are rated as second class. Any permanently located building, used for any exhibition, performance, show or entertainment, to which admission is given for pay, is to pay a tax of 3 per cent. on the gross receipts.

School exhibitions, readings, lectures, art exhibitions not moved about, agricultural and horticultural fairs, and exhibitions for benevolent or religious purposes, are exempted.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms pay $20 for each alley or table. Lottery managers $3,000; dealers in lottery tickets, $100. Lottery managers and dealers pay an additional tax of three per cent. on their gross receipts. Gift enterprises are taxed $500.

Distillers producing 25 or less barrels of distilled spirits per annum are taxed $100, $4 for each additional barrel in excess of 25. $5 are assessed upon each barrel which may be in the bonded warehouse, to be paid when withdrawn. Rectifiers of distilled spirits rectifying or compounding less than 200 barrels per annum pay $200, and 50 cents for each barrel in excess of 200 barrels. Retail liquor dealers whose sales do not exceed $2,500, are required to pay $25; over $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, $50; over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, $100; over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, $200; if exceeding $20,000, $1,000. Wholesale liquor dealers, for $12,000 or less, $50, and $25 for each $1,000 sale in excess of $2,000. Manufacturers of stills pay a tax of $50 and $20 for each still or worm made by them.

Brewers are taxed $100. Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000 are taxed $25; if their sales exceed $10,000, $2 for each additional $1,000. Dealers in tobacco whose sales do not exceed $1,000, pay $5, and $2 for each additional $1,000. Manufacturers of tobacco pay each $10, and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000 of their penal bond. Manufacturers of cigars whose sales do not exceed $5,000 each, pay $10, and $2 for each $1,000 in excess of $5,000.

The sum of $5 is levied for each passport issued from the office of the Secretary of State, or by any Minister or Consul of the United States.

Several of the sections relate to supplying stamps and against counterfeiting.

Schedule B provides bank check, draft or order, 2 cents.

Bill of exchange, landing draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

Bill of exchange, foreign or letter of credit, 2 cents, and for every additional $100 or fractional part, 2 cents. Bill of lading or receipt, 10 cents.

Bill of sale, 50 cents. Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1. Exceeding $1,000, and for every additional amount of $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. Where the penal sum exceeds $1,000 or fractional part, 50 cents. Bonds for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, $1. Bond of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, 25 cents.

Certificate of stock, 25 cents. Certificate of profit, 10 cents; exceeding $50, 20 cents; for every additional $1,000, 25 cents. Other certificates, 25 cents. Certificates of deposit, not exceeding $100, 2 cents; exceeding $100, 5 cents. Charter contract or agreement, $1; exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 300, $3; exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons, $5; exceeding 600 tons, $10.

Brokers' note, or memorandum of sale, 10 cents; conveyance, 50 cents. When the consideration exceeds $500, and not $1,000, $1, and for every additional $500, 50 cents. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500, $1. Other changes are made in the schedule.

Medicine and preparations in Schedule C are taxed, when the value is 25 cents, 1 cent; and every additional 20 cents, or fractional part thereof, 1 cent. Perfumery and cosmetics, value 25 cents, 1 cent; and for every additional 25 cents, or fractional part, 1 cent. Friction matches, 100 or less, 1 cent; every additional 100, 1 cent. Wax tapers, 25 lights or less, 1 cent. Playing cards, 5 cents a pack.

That there shall be levied and collected annually a tax of 5 per centum upon the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, and of every citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived from any source whatever, whether within or without the United States, except as hereafter provided; and a like tax annually upon the gains, profits and income derived from any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States, by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof; from rents of real estate within the United States owned by any person residing without the United States and not a citizen thereof.

In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from any kind of property, rents, interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, and the amount of all premium on gold and coupons, the gains, profits and income of any business profession, trade, employment, office or vocation, including any amount received as salary or pay for service in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, or as Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress. The share of any person of the gains and profits, whether divided or not, of all companies or partnerships, but not including the amount received from any corporation whose officers are authorized by law to withhold and pay as taxes a per centum of the dividends made and of interest of coupons paid by such corporations; profits realized in the year from the sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, grain, fruits, vegetables or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount of consumed directly by the family; and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever, but not including the rental of the homestead occupied by any person or by his family. The military or naval pensions to any person under the laws of the United States, and the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars of the gains, profits and incomes of any person shall be exempt from said income tax. Only one such deduction shall be made from the aggregate income of all members of any family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or of husband or wife; but when a wife has by law a separate income, and if living separate and apart from him, such a deduction shall then be made from his income, gains and profits; and guardians and trustees shall be allowed to make the deductions in favor of each ward or beneficiary, except that in case of two or more wards or beneficiaries, comprised in one family, having joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor. For the purpose of allowing said deduction from the income of any religious or social community holding all their property, and the income therefrom, jointly and in common, each ten of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons not less than five, over such groups of ten, shall be held to constitute a family, and a deduction of $1,500 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the incomes, gains and profits of such societies now due and unpaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision. In addition to the exemptions there shall be deducted all national, State and municipal taxes, &c. The usual machinery for collecting is stated, and fines imposed for violations of the law as at present. There is a proviso that no Assistant Assessor shall permit to be published in any manner such income returns, or any part thereof, except under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe. There shall be levied and collected a tax of five per centum on the amount of all interest or coupons paid on bonds or other evidences of debt issued and payable after more than two years from date, and on the amount of dividends or earnings, incomes or gains hereafter declared by any incorporated banks, trust companies, savings institution, insurance company, railroad company, steamboat or steamship company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, slackwater company, manufacturing company, mining company, gas company and bridge company, wherever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens, and on undivided profits of any such corporation, which have accrued and been earned and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund.

THE recent mysterious drop in Reading stock is accounted for by the presence of a woman in the case, a shrewd down East Yankee lady, and reported to be a millionaire who takes a "flyer" in Wall street twice a year. Six months ago, when the stock was down in the vicinity of 94 to 95, she made her usual semi-annual purchase of $50,000 to $60,000 worth, which she carried patiently until the rise to 106 the other day enabled her to sell at a magnificent profit.

A NEW variety of blackberry has been obtained by Rufus R. Fletcher, of Groton Junction, in Massachusetts, called the new thornless Wachuset blackberry, which, according to the testimony of Mr. Daniel Needham, Secretary of the New England Agricultural Society, and others, is of very high promise. It is described as perfectly hardy, very productive, and of a fine, high flavor; and as to the thorns, though not without them, they are so short as to occasion no inconvenience. Mr. Needham calls it the best blackberry he has ever tasted.

MAJOR WM. C. BARNEY is in Washington, from Belgium, to secure the permission of Congress to land on our shores a submarine cable from Belgium. He already has leave to land the cable on the coast of New Jersey. He says the stockholders are American capitalists; that they offer to allow the United States twenty minutes in every twenty-four hours, in which to transmit messages, and that they ask no subsidy.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad.

Extension of the Chartiers Valley Road to Wheeling—New Road from Washington City to Cleveland—Other Items of General Interest.

—A correspondent of the Canton *Repository* says: "The corporate privileges of this company (the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental) extend across the State of Ohio, beginning at a point near Smith's ferry on the Ohio river, running through the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Richland, thence westward to the State line, near the St. Mary's reservoir. The object sought to be attained is to open a great western thoroughfare from Baltimore to Omaha, connecting the eastern terminus of the Pacific road with the Baltimore connection at Pittsburgh, with lateral branches to other important points. By the preliminary survey, recently completed by Mr. Waddell, the engineer, the distance from Pittsburgh west to Hanover is about sixty miles, to Minerva seventy, to Waynesburgh eighty, to Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, ninety; Wilmot, Stark county, one hundred, and to Belleville, on the Sandusky and Newark road, one hundred and fifty-five miles. This route has not yet been formally adopted, but it is reported favorable, of easier grade, more direct, and passing through a country abounding in timber, stone, coal, iron ore, and agricultural resources unsurpassed by any other line in the State, while the distance to points westward on the same meridian is considerably reduced. For instance, from Pittsburgh to Bolivar, on the Ohio canal, the distance is ninety miles, while to Massillon by the Fort Wayne road it is one hundred and eight miles. General Beatty, the agent of the company, is on the route securing the right of way, contracting for stone quarries, and otherwise advancing the interests of the company, and he says the cars are coming. This looks like business. When this takes place the Canal will hardly pay forty-nine dollars for a cattle car from Canton to Pittsburgh, neither will the productions of the rich bottoms and plains of Bolivar be waggoned over the hills to Canton nor Wilmot get her iron and lumber at Massillon. The capital of "Old Molly Stark" had better put a switch to this grand trunk and get out of the clutches of the Pennsylvania Central. I should have noticed that a road has recently been put under contract from Lexington near Belleville to Toledo, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Company own the Newark and Sandusky road."

—The Bethany (W. Va.) *Guardian* says: A project is on foot to build a railroad from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Wheeling, West Virginia, via Bethany and Wellsburg—a continuation of the Chartiers Valley Road from Pittsburgh. The proposed route is a very feasible one, and there is a great show of interest by the people all along the line. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Bethany to devise ways and means to start the matter. There was a large turn out of the substantial and well-to-do farmers, etc., of Buffalo and Wellsburg townships, and a good delegation from Washington county. A committee was appointed to pass along the route to obtain the right of way from the property holders and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock. The meeting pledged itself to use its best endeavors to secure not less than $110,000 in Brooke county by county and individual subscriptions, which sum, it is thought, will be amply sufficient to grade the road from the Pennsylvania State line to Wellsburg, and adjourned to meet in Wellsburg on the 4th proximo, to hear reports from committees, etc. It is thought the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will stock and run the road if enough money can be raised to grade it. On the whole the prospects of an early connection of Bethany with the rest of the world by means of a railroad, look, just now, very flattering.

The engineer for the new inland railroad, connecting Cincinnati with the Chesapeake an Ohio Road, has finished his survey as far as Portsmouth, Ohio. The *Tribune*, of that place, says that the engineer, Mr. C. J. Quetel, speaks in very encouraging terms of the ground just passed over, and says that it presents a much easier grade than the average of railroads.

Mr. Quetel left Portsmouth on Monday afternoon to examine the hill route between Unionville and Turkey Creek, so as to give an opinion as to the choice between this and the route along the Ohio river. He says he can strike Portsmouth in a line from Turkey creek within four miles. He makes the distance between his starting point at Cincinnati and Portsmouth about eighty-two or eighty-three miles, and allowing ten miles for curves, he is positive that the entire distance will not exceed ninety miles. The highest grade at one point (Mt. Washington) will be about seventy feet, and the average highest not over fifty feet to the mile. The curves are long and easy, and the ground well adapted to a great through route.

—A railroad line is proposed from Mount Morris, New York, through Munday to the Erie Railway and the coal mines of Northwestern Pennsylvania. This will be a continuation of the Genessee Valley road. Another road to lead from Rochester, New York, to the Erie road at Salamanca, and thence to Warren, Pennsylvania, is in contemplation.

—A meeting of the friends of the Lancaster and New Danville road was held in the former city on the 17th inst. The charter of the company was read and accepted. Mr. Musselman, chairman of the committee appointed to select a route, made a report, which was approved. Amos McCallister, George Levan, David Landes, Jacob L. Hess, D. K. Wolf, Martin B. Herr, Rudolph Herr, Michael Hoover, Andrew Sheneck and Abraham Kendig, by the charter of incorporation, are commissioners to open books, take subscriptions, and organize a company. The books were opened and a considerable amount subscribed. On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same place on Saturday, May 28, at two o'clock.

—The work of grading the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly since spring opened, and the prospect now is that the road will be completed and ready for the superstructure by the 1st of June. General Warner, when at Baltimore, made arrangements for locomotives and cars, to be delivered by the 1st of August. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will also lay a track on the bridge which crosses the Muskingum, between Marietta and Harmar, to connect with the Duck Creek road.

—In Delaware county of this State the *very* first railroad laid and operated in the United States was built. The road connects the granite quarries of Avondale with tide-water, and was built by Thomas Leiper, in 1806, for the transportation of stone. The ascents were graded inclined planes, and the superstructure of white oak with cross-ties and string pieces. The cars and tracks were very similar to those now used, the wheels being of cast-iron with flanges. This road is now being relaid and adapted to steam by Messrs. Leiper & Lewis, the former a grandson of the original founder, and still working the same stone quarries. But sixty-four years ago only this one mile of railroad existed in the United States. Calculating even with the same ratio of progression as has existed since, what will be the railway system of the country in the year of grace 1934! The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Iron Age* calls attention to these facts.

—That part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Gauley to the Ohio river—a distance of one hundred miles—is to be completed, according to contract, under heavy penalties, by the 1st of May, 1871. The work eastward from Gauley, which is the most difficult of all, including tunnelling, cuts and embankments, is being rapidly pushed. There are now 2,000 men at work, and the number is to be increased to 6,000 before the close of this month.

—Speaking of the Duck Creek Railroad the Marietta (O.) *Register* says:

The work on the line of this road thirty-four miles from Marietta to Caldwell, the county seat of Noble county, is progressing rapidly. The grading on the first three miles from Marietta is to be completed by June 15th coming, when the track laying is to begin at the point; and the grading on the next three is contracted to be done by July 1st. Beyond that—six miles from town—the grading was mostly done for twelve miles last fall; and the grading for the entire line to Caldwell will be finished faster than the track-layers can reach it, starting from Marietta, June 15th. The timbers for the trestles and bridges is all contracted for, and is mostly already out. The Marietta Rolling Mill begins making the iron for the road this week. The first locomotive for the road has been contracted for in Baltimore, to be finished in June. The locomotive, it is now confidently believed, will be running from Marietta to Caldwell, by New Year's 1871.

—The citizens of Cincinnati are working earnestly to secure the building of the Owensboro, Rockport and Cincinnati road. Its completion would secure for them direct traffic with southwestern Indiana, western Kentucky and central Tennessee, and southern connections with Owensboro, Greenville, Paducah, Nashville, Memphis, and the Southwest. The Indiana friends of the road have raised $235,000, and say they will be able to increase the amount to $300,000. This they propose to donate if Cincinnati will subscribe $300,000 of stock, that being the amount deemed necessary in addition to their donations to prepare the road bed for the iron. The line from Nashville to the Ohio river will be completed during this or early next year.

—A meeting of citizens of New Lisbon and vicinity was held on the 13th inst., for the purpose of consulting together in reference to the proposed railroad from Pittsburgh to the great west. Remarks were made by various gentlemen, showing the importance of this great enterprise to this section of the country, and the practicability of raising the requisite amount of stock. The meeting indicated no preference for either of the rival routes, but manifested a willingness to aid cordially and earnestly in the building of a road upon the route that may be selected by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, provided New Lisbon is made a point. After a full and thorough discussion of the whole subject, a resolution was unanimously adopted, "That we will subscribe fifty thousand dollars to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh to the West, upon condition that New Lisbon is made a point upon such road." At no time since this subject has been agitated has there been such an earnest and hearty expression of good will in reference to it, and such apparent unanimity of feeling and effort in its favor.

—A new grand through line railway is in project for Pennsylvania. The House Committee on Railways and Canals have under consideration a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington, D. C., to Cleveland, or to the town of Erie, Pa. It names some twenty-eight corporators living in Washington, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. It is called the Atlantic and Northern Lakes Railroad and Telegraph Company, and grants them the right of way through the States, with authority to take property for the right of way, and to pay in the manner provided by the laws of the several States through which the railroads are constructed. The bill is still under consideration. This substantially is the same general line of railway, bisecting our State transversely from southeast to northwest, which was projected in the Buffalo, Pine Creek and West Jersey Railroad scheme, whose success in the State Legislature and defeat through the Governor's veto caused so much political excitement a few months ago.

—The Marietta and Cincinnati road has been authorized to carry goods in bond, giving a through bonded road from Baltimore to Cincinnati, which will prove a great convenience to importers.

GOICOURIA'S LAST HOURS.

Interview with De Rodas Before the Execution—Brutality of the Officers Composing the Court—Horrible Scenes at the Garrote—Thirty Thousand Spectators, &c.

[Havana Correspondence (May 11) New York World.]

The execution of General Domingo Goicouria on last Saturday is yet a leading subject of conversation and discussion in this city of Havana. I have additional particulars as to his capture and execution, that I think may not prove uninteresting to your readers, particularly as the unfortunate old man they relate to was so well known in your city. When captured, General Goicouria had been on the Guajaba Key nearly five days, and most of the time had had nothing more than land crabs to eat, and had been without water for nearly twenty-four hours. He had become separated from the companions who landed upon the Key with him two days before his capture, they having gone to search for water, and probably were afterwards unable to find their way back to him. When the Spaniards landed their troops they formed them into skirmishers, and thoroughly secured the Key, which is about nine miles long, and from one to three wide, has a few trees, broken rocks, and a thick undergrowth. Twice the skirmishers passed very near to General Goicouria without seeing him, so well did he keep himself hid, and they were preparing to give up the search when two sailors, who had lingered behind, noticed the General, he having changed his position, believing all dangers gone. The two sailors immediately rushed upon him, when he, in despair at having been seen, and knowing all hopes of his life to be over, attacked them with sticks—having lost his pistol days previously—and knocked one of them down, asking to be killed, but was in turn knocked down and secured. When overpowered he at once gave his true name and rank.

INTERVIEW WITH DE RODAS.

You know that General Goicouria was brought after his capture to Puerto Principe, where he was confronted by General De Rodas. In this interview he stated that he knew the Spaniards would take his life, and that he was at death's door, but he had no regrets to express, and gloried in the thirty years' support he had given to the Cuban cause. He gave the names of those who had landed from the open boat with him upon the Key, and added that they were well armed, and if met would sell their lives dearly; but he believed they had escaped to the mainland. In this he was probably correct, for all the after searches of the Spaniards upon the Key have resulted in finding no one. Only a small dog, which one of the party owned, has been met, and in pure wantonness the Spaniards killed the poor animal. General Goicouria also told General Rodas that he had intended leaving the island with General Jordan, but was prevented from so doing by President Cespedes, who retained him on business, and even offered him the position vacated by General Jordan, but he (Goicouria) declined, knowing that his seventieth year and their attendant infirmities unfitted him for the position. Then President Cespedes charged him with an important commission to Mexico, and it was whilst on his way to discharge it that he was intercepted by the Delamater gunboat Soldado, forced on to Guajaba Key, and then captured, his greatest error having been his failure to destroy the documents he had in a valise, and which, when found by the Spaniards, placed them upon his track. Some of the Spanish papers claim that he also told the Captain General that the Cubans of New York were being deceived by the insurgents; that, having seen the true state of things, he had become disgusted, and was leaving for Mexico, there to live in peace. I have good grounds for declaring there is no truth in the claim—that nothing of the kind was said.

ARRIVAL AT HAVANA.

On the way from Nuevitas to Havana General Goicouria freely engaged in conversation with many of the passengers of the steamer he was on, warmly defending the Cuban cause, and hoping for its ultimate triumph. As for his personal fate he declared himself indifferent; that he had already lived the three scores and ten years allotted by the psalmist as the term of life. He was landed in Havana in an unexpected direction, and hurried to prison through back streets, in order to save him from the insulting remarks of the thousands of Spaniards who had assembled on the wharves and on O'Reilly and Prado streets to see him. You know that almost as soon as he had reached the prison a drum-head court martial was assembled to try him. Only the identification of his person was required, and then the question of punishment was taken up. One of the most brutal members of the court wanted him tied to the tail of a horse and dragged through the streets until dead and torn to pieces, whilst another brute asked that he be tied to a stake and then stoned to death by the populace. Both of these barbarous propositions were voted down, and death by the garrote, the punishment of criminals, resolved upon, the execution to take place the next morning, Saturday, at 8 A. M., as it did.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

General Goicouria was not at all unnerved when told the decision of the court, but stated that he would have preferred being shot; but that he saw that the Spaniards were resolved to treat him with the same cruelty that they had shown to his friends Lopez and Pinto, so he would not complain, but would meet death in any form presented as a brave man should. At 2 A. M. he was placed in *capilla* and furnished with a priest, and an hour later he was removed to Castle Principe, a distance of nearly two and a half miles and was made to walk all the way, the Spaniards, no doubt, reckoning upon breaking down the old man and so cause him to meet death in a state of physical prostration, but in this they were egregiously mistaken. The General's strength and courage literally rose with his increasing embarrassment. The decision of the drum-head court-martial was known throughout Havana within an hour after it was rendered, and long before daylight there were several thousand persons assembled around Castle Principe and on the grounds chosen for the execution. At five A. M. two nieces of General Goicouria, the Senoritas de Mora, dressed in deep mourning, went to the castle and had a short and last interview with him. Both in going to and returning from the castle these ladies were hooted at and insulted by hundreds of Spanish wretches, and several times the actual intervention of a number of Spanish officers, who were detailed to accompany the senoritas, was required to save them from personal maltreatment, so great was the Spanish rage against their victim and his relatives.

AT THE GARROTE.

At 7:30 A. M., General Goicouria was marched from the castle to the place of execution, his hands tied in front of him, and guarded by 300 armed volunteers. He had about eight hundred yards to go, and walked the whole distance with great composure, twice on the way exchanging salutes with volunteer officers he knew, a smile each time playing over his features. Arrived at the garrote, he ascended the platform unaided and with quick steps, and turning towards the people, endeavored to address them, but, as told you in my last, the music of two bands and the roll of some forty drums were at once successfully employed to drown his voice. Notwithstanding this, he labored hard to have himself heard, opening his mouth wide, gesticulating with his tied hands, and with his long white beard and hair, nankin pants and vest, and bottle-green colored coat, presenting an affecting spectacle. Nothing he said was understood, though everybody thinks his closing words were: "*Viva Cuba libre!*" Apparently nettled at the success of the Spaniards in preventing his words from reaching those for whom intended, he resigned himself into the hands of the garroter, and was soon despatched, dying without any apparent struggles. His body was kept in the garrote until three P. M., when it was removed and buried in the criminal's graveyard, the authorities having refused to give it up to his relatives. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons witnessed his execution, and, beyond the insults to the Senoritas de Mora, behaved throughout tolerably well. This was no doubt greatly due to a proclamation from City Governor Roberts urging the people to thus act.

The steamer Lloyd Aspinwall has gone to Key West to undergo necessary repairs, so she is now beyond the reach of the Havana volunteers, who are not at all pleased at her return to the American Consul General. She left without her missing Fifteenth Amendment American citizen, the Spaniards holding out that he had taken leg bail from them.

QUITE an amusing episode occurred during Mr. Graham's closing speech on the McFarland case, which may have some bearing on the question of "woman's rights" in the use of the tongue. After reading a passage in one of Mrs. Calhoun's letters, Mr. Graham remarked, "no lady could speak that way to another, for how could one lady say to another she was much to her in the flesh." One of the ladies present cried out in a shrill voice, "We all say so—we all speak in that way." Several of the officers approached the lady and amid cries of, "Put her out," the officer in charge mildly requested her to leave the room, but the woman, who proved to be Mrs. Vreeland, the plaintiff in the recent celebrated divorce case, refused to go, and wanted to argue the case with the officer. He, however, after considerable delay, succeeded by gentle force in taking her out of the room. This lively incident caused quite a flutter among the ladies, one of whom said she "couldn't see why they wouldn't let the woman stay in 'slong's she was willin' to keep her mouth shet." Mr. Graham did not allow the interruption to scotch the wheels of his argument, but continued his speech through all the excitement.

THE following concerning Mr. Lincoln's religious views is by the Rev. John Tyler, a colored clergyman of Newark, N. J.: "Having noticed an article in a paper in this city imputing infidelity to Abraham Lincoln, permit me to state, briefly, some facts of my own personal knowledge. In the year 1865, while a chaplain at Freedmen's Village, on Arlington Heights, after the assassination, but three weeks before Mr. Lincoln left the White House, I dined with the servants employed at the house, some of whom had been engaged in personal attendance upon Mr. Lincoln. My object was really to know more about him whose memory is still dear to me. I asked the servants how Mr. Lincoln treated them. I was told that frequently, late at night, Mr. Lincoln came down stairs to teach them to read, and often took such occasions to draw their thoughts toward the Saviour of all mankind. He also often prayed with them. I saw the tears fall from the eyes of those freedmen and women, and am thoroughly convinced that in the heart of Abraham Lincoln dwelt the principles of Faith, Hope and Charity. They also mentioned their belief that he did not wish to attend the theatre, but that Mrs. Lincoln 'insisted.'"

A DEATH by hydrophobia, under singular and very distressing circumstances, occurred at Yonkers, New York, on Tuesday morning. An engineer by the name of Thomas Lamb, was bitten in January last by a large dog belonging to Mr. Bergan, at his brewery in Dobb's Ferry. Although Lamb's hand was not much lacerated by the dog, and no anxiety was felt as regards any serious consequences arising from the bite, the dog, a very valuable one, however, was killed by Mr. Bergan. On Tuesday of last week young Lamb was married, and on the day after the wedding the husband showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and two physicians were immediately sent for, and their treatment for a while seemed to have a good effect; but subsequently Lamb sprang from his bed and fled to the woods, where he jumped over fences and barked like a dog. Some of his friends, aided by the police, captured him, and he was taken back to his home, where his ravings, barking, and hideous noises were of the most agonizing character. At an early hour on Tuesday morning Lamb died.

THE BOY AT CHURCH.

Beecher's Boyhood Experience—The Great Preacher's First Impression of Sunday and Pulpit Exercises—Gaining Paradise by a Nap.

Henry Ward Beecher gives the following account of his experience in going to meeting when a boy: The old Litchfield, Conn., "meeting house" stood in the middle of the "Green," very nearly at the intersection of the two main avenues of the town. There it stood, solitary and homely. There was not a single line or fixture in it suggesting taste or beauty. But that which the architect had neglected, the worshipers supplied. The hearts of thousands of men and women who had worshiped there from childhood to old age had thrown the color of the deepest feelings upon the gaunt old church, and doubtless, in their eyes, the old wooden meeting house looked more beautiful than did the Parthenon to the Greeks.

The building was square, with two stories of windows and a steep roof, on which snow had hard work to lie in winter. The windows were large, with panes of glass six by eight in size, full of warts and wrinkles, through which external objects were seen by our young eyes in the most grotesque distortion.

The coming on of Saturday night was always a serious business with the youngsters. We had no stores of religious experience on which it is presumed the old folks meditated; and the prospect of a whole day without anything in it to interest us was not a little gloomy. On no night of the week did the frogs croak so dismally, or the tree-toads whistle in a mood so melancholy, as on Saturday night.

But those blazing summer mornings! What a wealth of light spread over that blessed old hill-top! What a wondrous silence dwelt in the guest round heaven above our heads! The birds sang on. The crowds in the distance called out to each other in hoarse discourse. The trees stood in calm beauty—the great elm trees, tall, pliant, graceful; the perfection of strength and beauty. All this we saw and heard while buttoning up our Sunday clothes by the side of the open window. For the cow and horse had been foddered, and the pigs fed, and all the barn jobs done up, and a bountiful breakfast eaten, and our face and hands washed, and every article of apparel, from shoe to cap, had changed from a secular to a sacred use. Not the every day hat—soft, shapeless, universal instrument—used as a liquid or solid measure; used now for the beat, now for a foot-ball; used for a net to catch butterflies or to throw at wasps; no, not this bag, pocket, hat pouch and magazine; but the Sunday hat, round, stiff, hard and respectable.

Although the new hat was always disagreeable to our head, yet we had a wonderful reverence for it, and spent no inconsiderable portion of our time in church in getting it dirty and then brushing it clean again.

Our jacket, too, was new. Only a handkerchief was then in the pocket; no knife, no marbles, no strings, no stones, no fish hooks or dried angle worms. No; a boy's Sunday pocket of the olden time was purged of all temptation. In meeting time we often put our little hands into our Sunday pocket with a melancholy wish, "Oh, if I only had my other clothes on!"

As soon as we were dressed and mustered in the sitting-room, an inspection was had. The collar was pulled up a little, the hair had a fresh lick from the brush, the mouth must be wiped with a wet towel, the shoe-string tied, and, after being turned round and round, we were started off.

"Now, Henry, be a good boy."
"Yes, ma'am."
"You must not laugh or tease Harriet."
"No, ma'am."
"Don't stop on the road—go right in when you go to church."
"Yes, ma'am."

Every word was sincerely promised, and efficaciously broken within ten minutes.

Oh, how high the trees seemed! Oh, how bright the heavens were! Oh, how hard it was not to play with Chester Covington's dog, that came running to us with bark and frolic, and seemed perplexed at the sturdy propriety.

Here go the people! The Lords are not going to-day. The Landons have gone on the other side with the Balons, the Champions and the Demings. On one side came forth the "Miss Pierces," as they were called, the Braces, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Catlin, Col. Talmage, tall and stately, Judge Gould and multitudes of others. The long street was full of people. The first bell had rung. It was decorous for every one to be in his place by the time the tolling was over. Among all these we made our way—kindly people—many of whom looked benignantly forth upon us from Sunday bonnets, but not saying a word.

The old musical bell up in the open belfry was busy tolling. It was the only thing that was allowed to work on Sunday—the bell and the minister. The bell rope was always an object of desire and curiosity to our young eyes. It ran up into such dark and mysterious spaces. What there was up in those pokerish heights in the belfry tower we did not know, but something that made our flesh creep. Once we ventured to pull that rope. It was a bold and venturesome thing, we knew. But a sorcery was on us. It came gently and easily to the hand. We pulled again. Dong! dong! went the bell. The old sexton put his head out of the door, and that particular morning service had begun, and said, in a very solemn and low tone, "Boy, boy! you little d—— you!" and much more I presume, but I did not wait for it, but cut around to the other door, and sat all church time trembling and wondering whether he would "tell my pa;" and if he did what he would say, and more especially what he would do. I called up the probable interview. I had numerous precedents on which to found a possible experience, and afflicted my little soul, all meeting time, with needless punishment by the imagination.

But ordinarily we escaped into the minister's pew without special temptations. Imagine a boy eight years old, round as an apple, hearty and healthy, an hour and a half in church with nothing to do! We looked at the galleries of boys and girls, and wished we might go into the galleries. We looked at the ceiling, traced all the cracks back and forth. We looked at the dear old aunties all around the church, fanning themselves with one hand and eating fennel seed or a bit of dried orange peel out of the other. We gazed out of the window high above our head into the clouds, and wished we could climb up and see the trees and horses and dogs that abounded around the church on Sunday.

Gradually these died out, and we dropped asleep. Blessed liberty! the child's gospel! All trouble fled away. For a half hour paradise was gained. But then an unusually thump of the pulpit Bible, and the ring and roar of a voice under full excitement, that went on swelling like a trumpet, and that no one, not the most listless, could hear without catching its excitement, waked us, blushing that we had been asleep in church! Even on the serene and marble face of mother the faint suggestion of a smile came as we catched our hat, supposing meeting to be over, and sheepishly dropped it and sank in dismay. But even Sunday cannot hold out forever, and meetings have to let out sometime! So at length, a universal stir and bustle announced that it was time to go. Up we bolted! Down we sat as quick as if a million pins were sticking in our foot! The right leg was asleep. Limping forth into the open air, relief came to our heart. The being out of doors had always an inexpressible charm, and never so much as on Sunday. Away went the wagons. Away went the people. The whole green swarmed with folks. The long village streets were filled with company. In ten minutes all were gone, and the street was given up again to the birds!

Little good did preaching do me until after I was fifteen years old—little good, immediately. Yet, the whole Sunday—the peculiar influence which it exerted on the household, the general sense of awe which it inspires, the very rigor of its indifference from other days, and the suspended animation of its sermon time, served to produce upon the young mind a profound impression. A day that stood out from all others in a hard, gaunt way, might, perhaps, be justly criticised. But it left its mark. It did its work upon the imagination, if not upon the reason. It had power in it; and in estimating moral excellence, power is an element of the utmost importance. Will our smooth, dry, feeble modern Sundays have such a grip on the moral nature? They are far pleasanter. Are they as efficacious? Will they educate the moral nature as much?

RECENT discoveries of diamonds in Australia and South Africa, at first ridiculed and doubted, are now beginning to attract serious attention as established facts. Our most authentic information on the subject comes from the Austrian Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, who writes home that the diamond district covers a territory fifteen hundred kilos in extent, and that every new arrival reports discoveries at new points, though it is admitted that the diamonds are chiefly abundant at Likatlong, near the frontier of the province of Orange river, and there only on the surface. Lest this should be set down as mere hearsay, he adds that a diamond found on his own property is of the first water, and weighs thirty and a half karats, while another of forty-six karats was sold in London for one hundred and twenty-eight thousand francs. He had another weighing one hundred and fifty carats, which was broken, and he has a piece of it in his possession weighing twenty-three and a half karats. He tells us that Mr. Mauch who has ascended the river Vaal, is reported to have discovered a mine of diamonds associated with garnets, topaz, and other precious stones. English journals fully confirm these reports, and leave no doubt as to the discoveries.

A PATENT mixture for sprinkling streets consisting of cloride of calcium (not chloride of lime) and common salt dissolved in water, has been tried in New York lately, with various opinions as to its utility. While the inventor claims that, being deliquiscent, it will remain damp longer, and require to be less frequently applied, it is more economical, on the other hand it has been pronounced by Professor Chandler, chemist to the Board of Health, a worthless invention, producing very nasty, sickly mud, and that pure water is in every way preferable. Even the assumption of the inventor, that his mixture will remove contagion from the air is disproved by the Professor, who says that cloride of calcium is not a disinfectant, and is therefore not available for sanitary purposes.

McFARLAND has been acquitted and the New York *World* says "every other man sleeps as quietly in his bed, and walks the streets with the same feeling of security, when such an acquitted husband is abroad, as if he were immured within the strong walls of a prison, or paid his life as a forfeit to the law. But a reporter of the same paper, who has "interviewed" McFarland since his acquittal, gives this as the remark of the prisoner, in reference to the publication of Mrs. Richardson's statement: "My wife is coming out in a long statement in the *Tribune* to-morrow morning; the people in the *Tribune* office had better be careful what they print—I will not be libelled with impunity. This does not tally with the *World's* verbose assurance of safety—if a "lucid interval" now exists, there is no knowing how soon another fearful fit of "insanity" may ensue.

CO-OPERATIVE Railroad Companies are in progress in France, some of the great lines having already made important concessions to their numerous employees. Jules Simon and other prominent legislators, with a number of business men throughout the empire, are in favor of a reform. Jules Simon says he hopes yet to ride in a train driven by members of a company on which even the conductor and the most humble officials will be holders of the company's stocks. We should like to see the movement initiated in this country—railroads are becoming too powerful as rich monopolies for the safety of our Republican institutions.

Mr. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, the newly-appointed Governor of Manitoba, is represented to be a gentleman of high character, and excellent executive ability. It is thought that the appointment will be acceptable to the Red River people, but, considering the unfavorable experience with Mr. McDougall, it might have been well to place the fact beyond a doubt before the appointment was made. At one time it was proposed to send Governor McDougall back again, as an assertion by the Dominion of its dignity and as a rebuke of the insurgents, but wiser councils prevailed, and the appointment of Mr. Archibald was made as a compromise.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

His Steadfast Loyalty—Letter from One of His Staff.

[From the Alta California.]

The letter of Fitzhugh Lee to the Richmond *Dispatch*, which appears in your columns to-day, is but a repetition of the oft-repeated slander upon General Thomas that was a favorite article during the war. After the close of the war, and Southern papers became accessible to the people of the whole country, these slanders ceased, as General Thomas could too easily refute them; but now that the great man is dead, it is thought safe to renew them.

It is known to all who knew General Thomas, that one of his great characteristics was truthfulness, entire truthfulness, without reservation, and it is for the people of the United States to judge between what he said on this subject while living, and what the enemies of our country say, now that he is dead.

As a confidential staff officer, one of his Aids-de-camp, I had the privilege of having many conversations with General Thomas upon matters relating to the rebellion. The more important of these conversations I made note of at the time, with his knowledge and consent. Among them is one on the subject of Fitzhugh Lee's letter, which I here copy from my note book:

"A slander upon the General was often repeated in the Southern papers during and immediately subsequent to the rebellion. It was given upon the authority of prominent rebel officers, and not denied by them; it was to the effect that he was disappointed in not getting a high command in the rebel army he had sought for, hence his refusal to join in the rebellion. In a conversation with him on this subject, the General said this was an entire fabrication, not having an atom of foundation; not a line ever passed between him and the rebel authorities; they had no genuine letters of his, nor was a word spoken by him to any one that could even lead to such an inference. He defied any one to produce any testimony, written or oral, to sustain such an allegation; he never entertained such an idea, for his duty was clear to him from the beginning. He said these slanders were caused by men who knew they had done wrong, but were endeavoring to justify themselves by claiming their action to be a virtue which all true men would have followed, and by blackening the character of those who had done right. It was evident they were determined that no Southern-born man who had remained true to his country should bear a reputable character, if continued and repeated abuse could effect a stain upon it."

Another conversation, showing the opinion of the authors of these slanders, and his own views at the breaking out of the rebellion, it is well to give also. It is as follows: "In a discussion upon the causes given for their action by some of the officers who deserted the Government at the rebellion, I ventured the assertion that perhaps some of them, at distant posts, had acted ignorantly; that I had been informed that some of them had been imposed upon by friends or relatives, and led to believe there was to be a peaceable dissolution of the Union; that there would be no actual General Government for the whole country, and by, resigning their commissions they were only taking the necessary steps toward returning to the allegiance of their respective States. He replied, that this was but a poor excuse; he could not believe that officers of the army were so ignorant of their form of government as to suppose such proceedings could occur, and as they had sworn allegiance to the Government they were bound to adhere to it, and would have done so if they had been so inclined. He said there was no excuse whatever in a United States officer claiming the right of secession, and the only excuse any of them could have had for their desertion of the Government was what none of them admitted having engaged in—a revolution against a tyranny, because the tyranny did not exist, and they well knew it. I then asked him, supposing such a state of affairs had existed, that arrangements were being made for a peaceful dissolution of the Union by the Government, the North from the South, and that it was in progress, what would you have done? He promptly replied, that is not a supposable case; the Government cannot dissolve itself; it is the creature of the people, and until the people had agreed by their votes to dissolve it, and it was accomplished in accordance therewith, the Government to which he had sworn allegiance remained, and so long as it did exist he should have adhered to it." Let the country judge between him and them.

ALFRED L. HOUGH,
Captain and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1870.

Hints to Wearers of Kid Gloves.

It is not generally known, or does not appear to be known, even by those who wear kids almost exclusively, that the durability and set of these articles depend very much on how they are put on the first time. Two pairs may be taken from one box, of exactly the same cut and quality, and by giving different treatment when first putting the hands into them, one pair will be made to set much better and to wear double, or nearly that length of time, longer than the other. When purchasing gloves, people are usually in too much of a hurry; they carelessly put them on, and let them go in that way then, thinking to do the work more completely at another time. When this is the case a person is sure to meet with disappointment, for as the glove is made to fit the hand the first time it is worn, so it will fit ever after, and no amount of effort will make a satisfactory change. Never allow a stretcher to be used, for the gloves will not be likely to fit as well for it. All of the expansion should be made by the hands; if the kids are so small as to require the aid of a stretcher, they should not be purchased, as they will prove too small for durability, comfort or beauty.

When selecting gloves choose those with fingers to correspond with your own in length, take time to put them on, working in the fingers first until ends meet ends, then put in the thumb, and smooth them down until they are made to fit nicely. A glove that sets well will usually wear well, at least will wear better than one of the same kind that does not fit well. When the ends of the fingers do not come down right, or when they are so long as to form wrinkles upon the sides of the fingers, they will chafe out easily; where the stretchers has to be used to make the fingers large enough, the body part will be so small as to cramp the hand so that it can not be shut without bursting the seams of the kids. Some recommend putting new kid gloves into a damp cloth before they are put on, and allowing them to remain until moistened. With this treatment they can be put on much easier than otherwise, and will fit very nicely, until they get dry, but on second wearing there will be an unnatural harshness about them, wrinkling in spots, and they will not set so perfectly as at first. I have tried the damping process, and do not approve of it.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

THE system of "protection to home industry" is no new thing; it has been identified with the progress of the country from the earliest periods, and to this system is to be attributed the triumph of Yankee ingenuity in all the industrial pursuits. A recent meeting of the Boston shoe and leather dealers has given occasion to the *Advertiser* of that city to narrate that in 1793 two citizens of Philadelphia, Ebenezer Breed and Zaccheus Collins, both natives of Lynn and formerly residing there, consulted together and came to the conclusion that the business of their native town would be greatly increased by the duties on foreign boots and shoes. With this end in view Mr. Breed first secured, through the influence of his friends and acquaintances in Lynn, a resolution of the General Court of Massachusetts recommending the further encouragement of this industry. Mr. Collins, in order to do his share of the work, then made a formal dinner party for a number of the leading members of Congress,—Philadelphia being at that time the seat of government. Mr. Madison was among his guests, and the claims of the New England shoemakers was the chief subject of conversation. The result was the incorporation into the tariff act of 1791 of a provision adding to the duty already existing on boots twenty-five cents a pair, and on shoes five cents a pair; these being the only manufactures for which an increased duty was provided by that act. The duty was effective, because specific. The consequence was the firm establishment of the boot and shoe industry in Massachusetts, and its development into a self-sustaining prosperity before other manufactures had obtained a foothold on our soil.

THE Mormon Prophet, Brigham Young, addressed a curious sermon to the Mormon sisterhood on the prevailing fashions of the day at the Convention now holding at Salt Lake City, on which occasion twelve thousand of the Saints were present. He requested the sisters especially to stop following the fashions of the wicked. In the works of God there are an eternal variety, and he would not ask the people to dress in uniformity like the Quakers, but he asked the sisters to make bonnets that would shield their heads from the weather and their faces from the sun. Dresses were next referred to, and the change of fashion within a brief space of time. This following after fashion he considered foolish and contrary to the spirit of the Gospel. Some time ago dresses were extremely long; now they were extra short; and all extremes of the kind he characterized as worse than foolish. He invited the ladies to make their own headdresses and encourage industry in their families. He reprobated extravagance and the purchase of unnecessary articles, as spending of means which should be applied to better and wiser purposes. The means thus squandered would go far towards helping to immigrate the poor, though it was rather discouraging to bring people from foreign countries and find them employment, who, as soon as they get means around them, would turn against God and His annointed. But it is better, he said, to help nine who are unworthy than to pass over one who is worthy. He inquired if the brethren and the young sisters—all under a hundred years of age—would agree to stop following these foolish fashions, which was responded to by an uplifting of hands throughout the vast assembly.

THE statistics of the Board of Trade of Cleveland show that the following amounts and kinds of iron were made there in the year ending December 31, 1869:

	Tons.
Pig iron	12,765
Railroad iron	29,980
Merchant iron	15,980
Boiler, tank and sheet iron	3,980
Forgings	4,450
Nuts, washers, bolts, nails and spikes	7,100
Machinery castings	18,300
Wire	450

The consumption of pig and scrap iron amounted to 76,500 tons, which is an increase of 7,000 tons over the previous year. The consumption of coal and coke, as nearly as can be ascertained, was about 230,000 tons. Thirty-five thousand stoves, with the accompanying hollow-ware, were manufactured in the city.

AN elopement is the latest scandal in England. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Lady Blanche Noel, eldest daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, has eloped and married an organist named Murphy; Lady Blanche is twenty-five years of age; Mr. Murphy, who has been in the employment of the Earl at Exton House, Rutlandshire, and was Lady Blanche's music master, is twenty-two. They are all Roman Catholics. Lady Blanche came to London to be married; the Earl followed her and obdurately refused his consent. They were married notwithstanding, at the Catholic Chapel in Cadogan Place, Chelsea."

Two more lady writers are to be added to the population of the book-world. A daughter of Chief Justice Chase, who is said to posses remarkable talent, is about to enter the literary field as a juvenile novelist, her book being now nearly ready for press, to be illustrated by herself with much humor and spirit. Miss Greeley, daughter of Horace Greeley, is also writing a book, to be called "Tropical Sketches."

FLOUR MAKING.

New Method of Preparing Wheat for Grinding.

A mode of preparing wheat or other gain for grinding into flour has been invented in Basel, Switzerland, the object of which is to retain in the white or fine flour, made from the central body of the kernel, the nutritive properties which have heretofore been lost by the separation of the bran, and could only be obtained in the Graham bread and bran, or black breads of various kinds. The grain of wheat divides, under the microscope, into three chief layers: 1, the epidermis, or hull, or bran proper, which consists of ligneous or woody fibre, and is entirely without nutriment; 2, the gluten coating which lies between the hull and the starch and is the most nutritious part of the grain, containing fourteen times as much phosphorous as the remainder of the grain, and being rich in nitrogen. This portion, which is far superior in nutritive qualities to the superfine flour, is detached with the bran by the ordinary process, and so lost to the consumers of fine white flour. The bran alone is as free from nutrition as so much basswood, and being rich in silica, is the chief cause of the attrition and blunting of millstones. Inside of the bran is the deposit of starch, which forms the ordinary fine wheat flour.

The process invented by Herr E. Weiss, of Switzerland, for removing the bran only, without the gluten-coating, has been received with favor by scientific journals and practical men of Europe, and is well worthy a trial here, if, as we assume, it has not already been tried.

It consists simply in moistening the wheat before grinding in a solution of caustic soda in water, 140 pounds of the liquid, or 7 per cent, being required for 2,000 pounds of grain. The solution is prepared by dissolving 3/4 pounds of caustic soda in 133 pounds of water. The steeping may be from fifteen to twenty minutes, and may be done in vats similar to those used by brewers. The caustic solution swells, and loosens the hull proper, so that it may be removed by the slightest friction, leaving the gluten with the body of the grain. The flour thus prepared is as white as the present superfine, contains all the highly nutritive properties of the Graham and bran breads, without their heaviness and sourness, and there is a perceptibly less waste in grinding. The success of the experiment can easily be tested and compared with the present mode of removing the bran and gluten together, by the aid of a microscope and a solution of iodine. The iodine, having the property to turn all nitrogenous substances yellow, if applied to a cross section of wheat, separated from its bran in this manner, will show the gluten coating as a bright yellow, clearly defined from the starch granules, which turn under the iodine to a deep violet. The ordinary flour, on the other hand will show the violet only while the bright yellow portion remains with the bran.

THE garoting by the Spanish authorities, notwithstanding the intercession of our government, of the two brothers Aguera, companions of the unfortunate Goicouria, has excited more than ordinary sympathy in New York, where the young men, aged respectively 23 and 28 years of age were educated. These young patriots inherited an ancient family hatred of the Spanish rule in Cuba, and with another brother embarked in the Cuban cause from New York in November last. Gaspar de Aguera was soon promoted to the Generalship of San Miguel de Neuvitas at which place, in a battle with Valmaseda's forces, he was taken prisoner, and sent to one of the prisons of Spain, at a place called Ceuta. After three or four months confinement, he managed to escape from the prison, and found his way to Paris, where he immediately embarked for New York. On his arrival here, he reported to General Goicouria, whom he assisted in fitting up his last expedition, and was appointed on his staff when they sailed. This was the famous but ill-fated expedition which was delayed and virtually destroyed by the capture of its vessel by the English. The members of the expedition were landed in Nassau. During the whole contest Diego had been in active service as an officer of the Cuban army. The Aguera family is still represented in that army by Constantino the other brother, and eleven cousins of the same name. One cousin is now a prisoner in Spain; another having escaped from there is now in New York. They are all young men of American education and their families reside in New York.

ENGLISH influence in the New World, if measured by trade, is more stupendous at the present day than it ever was before, upward of one-third of the whole English trade being carried on with North and South America and the West Indies. The total aggregate amount of British imports and exports in 1869, exclusive of bullion and specie, and of foreign and colonial produce re-exported, was £387,000,000, comprising £67,000,000 with the United States, £37,000,000 with South America, £13,000,000 with British North America, £7,000,000 with the British West Indies, £7,000,000 with Cuba and other West Indian possessions. England's whole commerce may be stated as follows:

America	£130,000,000	Egypt	21,000,000
India, China and Ceylon	80,000,000	Turkey	16,000,000
Australia	36,000,000	Euro'n countries	98,000,000
Total			£387,000,000

The trade with the United States alone constitutes nearly one-sixth of the whole of English commerce; and yet the New World, which contributes as much as Asia, Australia, and Egypt together, and one-third more than all Europe, toward British enterprise and prosperity, has found at all times, and especially during our civil war, its most insidious enemy in Great Britain. England would be reduced to beggary were it not for the immense outlet offered by America to her industry and commerce.

THE fall elections this year are to decide not only the character of the next House of Representatives, but also, to a certain extent, that of the Senate. Twenty Senators will be elected by the next State Legislatures. The Senators whose term expire on the 4th of March next are Morrill, of Maine; Cragin, of New Hampshire; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Cattell, of New Jersey; Willey, of West Virginia; Johnson, of Virginia; Abbott, of North Carolina; Robertson, of South Carolina; Fowler, of Tennessee; Grimes, of Iowa; Howard, of Michigan; Thayer, of Nebraska; Ross, of Kansas; Yates, of Illinois; McDonald, of Arkansas; Revels, of Mississippi; Williams, of Oregon; Harris, of Louisiana; Warner, of Alabama; Saulsbury, of Delaware; McCreery, of Kentucky; and Norton, of Minnesota. The outgoing Senators are all Republicans, except Saulsbury, McCreery and Norton. The seat of Mr. Fowler has already been filled by a Democrat, and that of Mr. Grimes by a Republican. The Democrats will probably loose one Senator in Minnesota, and gain in New Jersey, Oregon, and perhaps one or two Southern States. In many of the States the contest will be spirited, for personal as well as for political reasons.

A DIVORCE SUIT of more than ordinary interest is now on hearing in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Paxton. The suit is brought by Mrs. Louisa Koecker, against her husband, Dr. Leonard R. Koecker, a well known and wealthy dentist of that city. The parties have been married twenty-four years, have lived most happily together until a short time since, and have three children—two daughters and a son—the daughters being at a convent school in Boston. The principal accusations made by Mrs. Koecker against the Doctor were those of infidelity to his marriage vow; that he was of immoral habits, having his study adorned with improper statuettes and pictures, and is of immoral character. These accusations the Doctor utterly denies and alleges that the quarrel between himself and his wife arises from a desire to retain in her own right a large amount of property, temporarily conveyed to her during her husband's embarrassment.

AT the trial of an old man named Stowe for the murder of one Roberts, in Janesville, Wisconsin, the mother of the murdered man was present, when an exciting scene took place at the close of the District Attorney's speech. Mrs. Roberts, who had been a quiet and attentive listener to the argument, arose and said that she desired to make a few remarks to the jury. The Judge requested her to sit down, but she was persistent, and the Sheriff was compelled to interfere. She took her seat for a moment, and the officer stepped away, when she again sprang to her feet, exclaiming, "He killed my son and I will kill him;" rushed upon the old man Stowe, and grasping him by the throat and head, caused the blood to flow from the wounds she inflicted. The Sheriff and his assistants interfered, and she was forced from the court room, still declaring she would yet accomplish her purpose.

PROF. TYNDALL, in reply to a letter from Dr. Rastian, adverse to the germ theory of disease, restates his theory and gives some interesting particulars of experiments. Pasteur prepared 21 flasks containing yeast, hermetically sealed while boiling; 10 were opened in the vaults and 11 in the courtyard of the Paris Observatory. In 9 out of the 10 no organisms of any kind were developed; in all the 11 organisms speedily appeared. The subsidence of floating germs in the quiet air of the vaults is believed to occasion the difference in the results. Air that has been filtered through cotton wool, if examined by passing a beam of light through it, is found free from floating germs. Prof. Lister employed cotton wool in hospital practice to ward off atmospheric germs, and by this means kept a large class of wounds sweet and pure. Some Yankee should invent a tight-fitting window shade of cotton wool for the protection of the timorous in cholera seasons.

The Empress Eugenie is positively growing old, and, despite the pains she takes to conceal the traces of years, everybody can see that her face is furrowed with wrinkles and that her hair is growing very thin. What adds, perhaps, to the unpleasant impression which the appearance of the Empress now makes is the bad taste which she displays in regard to her costume. She dresses as if she were only twenty-five years old. The Princess Mathilde displays in this respect far better taste. Her costume is strictly in keeping with her years, but Madame Eugenie cannot yet accustom herself to the unpleasant fact that in six years she will be an old lady of fifty. Her vanity and unsuccessful efforts to conceal the ravages of time are the subject of many amusing epigrams in the *salons* hostile to the Court of the Tuileries.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, New York, is in want of a clergyman, and offer a salary of from $5,000 to $10,000, according to the calibre of the applicant. They would have secured Rev. Philip Brooks, only he had just settled himself in Boston and did not feel prepared to make another change. The successful applicant must be a low churchman of attractive pulpit powers, and able to awaken the interest of a wealthy but rather dormant congregation. Rev. M. Flagg, of the Church of the Resurrection, is in temporary charge of the parish.

PICKING up gold is a pleasant pastime. So thought, a few days since, the children of Mr. A. L. Hathaway, of Shelburne, Vermont, who found a couple of gold pieces on the beach. They carried the money home and showed it to Mr. Hathaway, who went to the spot and succeeded in finding eighteen pieces more. The pieces proved to be gold guineas, with dates ranging from 1749 to 1776. The gold value of the money found is about $100.

A WOMAN who deals quite extensively in flour has asked to be admitted to the Chicago Board of Trade. If all the women who deal in flour, rice flour especially, were admitted to the Board of Trade, the female suffrage question would soon be settled.

SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

A Great Natural Curiosity in Lancaster County, Pa.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* furnishes the following account of an underground lake in the southern part of Lancaster county:

About eight miles south of Lancaster city, near Pequea valley, on the farm of Jacob Good, in Pequea township, is a cave which was formerly known by the name of "Bosler's Hole." This place has been frequently visited by persons who described it as one of great interest and curiosity, not alone for its geological features, but also for a subterranean lake of clear, sparkling water, having neither inlet nor outlet, imbedded in the solid limestone rock, which it was said to contain. It was also said that in the lake were fishes devoid of eyes, and that the depth of this body of water had never been fathomed, being beyond the reach of the sounding line. On Saturday last a party from Willow street, headed by M. W. Harnish, Jr., left early in the morning for the cave, taking with them torches, tar poles, ropes, hatchets, &c., fully resolved to make a thorough exploration of the cave and a careful investigation of its contents, which had not before been accomplished. After approaching the place, the party examined the adjacent grounds and the hill in which the cavern is situated, in order to find a stream or subterraneous passage of water that might possibly communicate with, or have access to the lake, existing within the cave. After a prolonged and diligent search, the party did not succeed in finding one. They now went to the cave, which opens at the top of a hill; the hole being funnel-shaped, or similar to the crater of a volcano. Ladders were suspended to the bottom by the aid of ropes. The first distance from the surface of the ground to where the limestone rock commences is thirty feet, where the cavity contracts and assumes the figure of a parallelogram, being about two feet wide and eight feet long. From this point to the first offset in the cave is twenty feet more, or a perpendicular descent of fifty feet from the surface of the first offset. From here to the surface of the water is twenty feet more, in a gradual descent. Moving back about twenty feet you come to the edge of the lake, which is forty feet wide and sixty to seventy feet in length. Material was procured and a flat constructed in order to explore the lake and sound its greatest depth, which was thirty-five feet. The water is cold, clear and sparkling, a sample of which was taken to the city for analysis. The water is perfectly quiet, and has apparently no inlet or outlet. There are some kinds of fishes or animals in the lake, but the party were not prepared to secure any of them, and hence were obliged to postpone it till some future day. The cave is from seventy to seventy-five feet long, fifty to sixty wide, and from forty to fifty in height. There is a firm arch of solid limestone overhead as well as on all sides, and it appears as if it had been shaped and fashioned by some plastic hand.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* argues strongly in favor of a revision of the Bible as a necessity. It says: "It may be affirmed with the greatest confidence that many doctrines now held among Christians would never have been believed with the same unflinching confidence if there had not been found in the Bible, as ordinarily read, texts which are now known to be either spurious or to be gross misrepresentations of the original. The famous interpolation in I John v. 7 is a case in point. No falsification of a documentary record is established by more overwhelming evidence. Yet the fraudulent scribe who first adduced the testimony of the Three Heavenly Witnesses knew perfectly well what he wanted to prove, and that the words he inserted would go far to prove it; and it is quite impossible that in uncritical ages a text so distinctly and emphatically in point should not have had the strongest influence in forming and confirming the general belief. So also, no reasonable person will deny that the solemn words from the 19th chapter of Job, which are read in the English burial service, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God," have had much to do with the firm faith of Christians in the actual resurrection of the individual body. Yet the best critics hold this passage to be one of the worst mistranslations in the whole Bible, and that the words, strongly as they affect us, are a mere travesty of the meaning of the original."

THE laquer tree of Japan is now being introduced in California. A Japanese student living there, Mr. Kendo, has published a book of instructions for raising tea and silk. He speaks of the laquer tree as adapted to this country. Like the ailanthus, the male and female are separate trees. It is only the female tree that yields the laquer, after the fashion of turpentine trees. Both sexes produce seed, about fifty pounds each. They are berries coated with wax. This wax berry separated answers the purpose of beeswax. It is an article of extensive commerce. The laquer of Japan has wide celebrity. On the third year from the seed they begin to tap the tree and gather the wax. The tree resembles the walnut. It grows twenty-five feet high and eighteen inches in diameter. The process of gathering the laquer and of cleaning the wax involves little labor or skill.

A WELL informed correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Rome, says: "There are rumors afloat of a Bourbon movement to which a certain amount of consistency is lent by the circumstance of the exiled King's sudden departure for Vienna—*by the way of London*—after long and frequent interviews with the Duke of Aumale, Nemours and Alencon, and with two Neapolitans hitherto supposed to be leaders of the republican party of Italy, who worked against the dynasty at the time of Garibaldi's invasion in 1860. These last publicly expressed their satisfaction with the result of their interviews with Francis II." This report is strengthened in probability by the unusual activity which several of the English journals have observed of late among the friends of the Bourbons in Western Europe, who really seem to believe that there will be an opportunity for them at the death of Napoleon III.

MR. MUNDELLA, member of Parliament for Sheffield, is said to have first entered that town as an Italian image boy. Some kind-hearted citizen became interested in him and sent him to school. The rest he did for himself. A parallel instance of the success of a self-made Italian is that of Bianconi, the great car proprietor in Ireland. He came to that country as an itinerant picture-frame mender. Seeing that the means of communication were scanty and dear, he conceived the notion of starting a cheap car between Clonmel and Thurles, and continued his plans until he had an establishment working eight hundred horses, and carrying the mails throughout the country. He made a large fortune, and is now an extensive landed proprietor, with a fine seat in Tipperary, of which county he is a Deputy Lieutenant. His organizing powers are marvelous.

THE marriage of Lord Derby with the widow of the late Marquis of Salisbury was not unexpected in England. Lady Salisbury was the second wife of the Marquis of Salisbury and stepmother of the present peer. Her husband was greatly her senior, but the marriage was, nevertheless, one of free choice on her part. It is said that when an objection was raised to it on the score of age, some relative urging that Lord Salisbury was old enough to be her father, she made the happy reply, "Oh, if that's all, I'm sure any one would like to marry papa." As the union of a leading politician, head of an historic house, with a lady conspicuous for her ability and political sympathies, this marriage excites great interest in England. It will probably lead to Lord Derby's taking an even more prominent part in public life than he has done.

TERRIBLE as were some of the wounds of the rebellion, we doubt if a soldier on either side was as badly crippled as one of the war of 1812. He is described as "the worst cut-up man the country ever saw." He was wounded in the fight known as Perry's Victory. During the engagement he was stooping down to pick up something, when a chain shot took off both his arms and legs—the former below the elbows, the latter below the knees. He afterwards adapted himself thoroughly to his shorn condition; would run and dance on his knees with great agility, and taking a stick in his elbow joint, would fence and defend himself, parry and thrust, advance and retreat, with great alacrity. Spared by the chain shot, he at last met his fate in an encounter with that slayer of millions, John Barleycorn.

AFTER a session marked by harmony and pleasant feeling, the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia adjourned on Friday. The main feature of its work was the division of the diocese on what is known as the "five-county line." Philadelphia, Berks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery remain as the diocese of Philadelphia, while the remaining counties of the old diocese will be formed into a new one, to be known, most likely, as the Diocese of Reading. The vote on this question, which was felt to be the main matter before the Convention, was so heavily in the affirmative as to be substantially unanimous.

THE Western Social Science Association will hold its second meeting in Chicago on the 8th and 9th of June next. The papers announced to be read embrace a variety of important subjects, including history, insanity, idiocy, industrial education, prison reform, criminal law, minority representation, and others of equal moment, all by persons of eminent ability or special knowledge upon the themes selected. The Association has proposed to itself a comprehensive discussion of all that relates to sociology, and invites the co-operation, either by personal attendance or contribution of papers by mail, of all persons interested in the problems of society.

THE following, from one who was there, is vouched for by him—that is, that the old lady made the reply given here, not that she was quite as old as she claimed: "When the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry entered the town of Dawson, Ga., in the spring of 1865, among those who welcomed them was a negro woman whose appearance denoted extreme old age. Impelled by curiosity, one of the 'boys' rode up to her and asked: 'How old are you, auntie?' 'Well, chile,' she replied, 'I don't 'zactly know how old I is, but I was here when Columbus cum!'"

BISHOP STROSSMAYER, at Rome, has been hypercritical about the ecclesiastical Latin, which, he says, is only fit for the kitchen. M. Veuillot, of the *Univers*, retorts by citing an opposition prelate who complained that the priests in his country said mass *cum pantalonibus*. Pantalonibus is a modern innovation not found in Virgil or Cicero, says M. Veuillot, who adds that he next expects to hear the Bishop of Bosnia decide that the Fathers of the Council had no right to attend its meetings *cum giletibus flanellae*.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL has sent from China to the Prince of Wales a large idol which weighs a ton and a half, being made of metal. It is not of great height, but of massive proportions. The ornamentation is elaborate, and the whole details of the figure are distinguished by the pains-taking minuteness which generally characterizes Chinese workmanship.

IT is said that a man in St. Paul, Minnesota, has built a reservoir under his factory and tapped a sewer, the contents of which operating upon a turbine wheel, gives him eleven horse power for running the machinery of his establishment.

Prof. Djering, of Baltimore, a convert to the Greek Church, has been received with great enthusiasm in Russia, where he is to be ordained, and then to return to the United States as the propagator of his new faith.

STATE NEWS.

Two sons of Mr. Hawkins, of Wrightsville, having their imaginations wrought upon by stories of the far West, recently hitched up their father's team, while the family were at church, took a supply of provisions and forage, and started towards the setting sun. They wearied of travel after the first day, and returned home.

The steam sawmill and blacksmith shop of Waters & Miles, of Farmington, Warren county, took fire from some unaccountable cause last Saturday, and burned to the ground. Loss estimated at $12,200; insurance $7,000.

A boy living near Lewistown was "charmed" by a black snake the other day. The charm and the back of the snake were both broken by the boy's father.

The Trustees of the Normal School at Lock Haven have accepted a plan for the building, and decided that the cost shall not exceed $70,000.

The miners at Bennington Furnace, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been on a strike for higher wages for a couple of weeks. One day last week one of the strikers, wearied by inaction or incited by want, went to work at old prices. The night of that day two or three shots were fired into his dwelling house, and a bullet took effect in the leg of his wife, inflicting a painful wound. It is thought that the shooting was done by the strikers, and that the intention was either to kill the miner who "went back on the strike," or to so intimidate him that he would cease work and again join the striker's ranks. No arrests.

The difficulties in Dickenson College have been satisfactorially arranged. The order of suspension has been recalled and the members of the sophomore and junior classes present have resumed their college duties. As they entered the chapel Tuesday morning they were enthusiastically received. The absentees will return to examination on June 6, with their classes.

Williamstown colliery sent to market on Thursday three hundred and one cars of coal, the largest shipment yet made in a single day from that colliery.

The hail storm of last week did considerable damage in various parts of Cumberland county.

Joseph Winslow, Esq., for many years Superintendent of the rolling mill belonging to the Brady's Bend Iron Company, Armstrong county, died at his residence in Brady's Bend on Monday night, of paralysis, by which he had been disabled for several weeks.

Glamorgan furnace, Mifflin county, is again in operation, making fourteen tons of metal per day.

The Richmond fund in Philadelphia thus far amounts to $12,258 75, and the fund to aid the children of Captain Williams, of the Oneida, to $1,177.

The colored people of Brownsville and vicinity will celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on Thursday, June 2d.

Brownsville is infested with burglars. Thus far, however, they have not succeeded in securing any considerable amount of plunder.

The Indiana county jail is without a single prisoner.

The miners of the Carbon county coal region are agitating the eight-hour question. A vote is now being taken on the subject, and if favorable an attempt will be made to put the system into operation on the first of June.

The Lancaster *Examiner* states that on Sunday, the 8th inst., as Miss Leah Sweigart and a companion were passing along the road near Hinkletown, in this county, they were met by a man known as "Dutch John, the dog-pelter," who was accompanied by four or five dogs, one of which being vicious seized Miss Sweigart by the arm, injuring and mangling her to such an extent that she died on the following Thursday. The deceased was sixty years of age.

Charles Sweezy, of Newport, was robbed of over $2,000 while sleeping in his canal boat at Northumberland a few evenings since.

A young married woman named Anna Hoover, jumped into the river at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, it is supposed with intent to commit suicide. A young man saw the act and went to the rescue, and succeeded in saving her life. Family troubles prompted her to attempt self-destruction.

The bridge erected across the mouth of Laurel Hill creek, Somerset county, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad by Patton Bros., contractors, was swept away by the recent freshet.

The relapsing fever is spreading in Philadelphia. It is now devastating St. Mary, Emeline Lombard, Hirst, Lisbon and other streets in the neighborhood. In Bedford street and vicinity, where it first attacked only those whose mode and habits of life rendered them the most liable to its visits, this deadly fever is preying upon the vitals of many whose habits have been comparatively temperate and cleanly.

The newspaper publishers and hotel keepers of Greensburg have recently been victimized by a festive female calling herself Mrs. Dr. McKearnan.

The Erie *Republican* has donned a complete new dress of type, in an enlarged form, and is now issued as a morning paper. It is greatly improved in appearance, and is a very readable paper.

The Venango *Citizen* claims that Benjamin Fleming, of Erie, was not the last of Commodore Perry's men. Samuel McKinney, residing in Cranberry township, Venango county, was in the battle of Lake Erie, on board the "Laurence," Perry's flag-ship. McKinney was badly wounded, but remained on board the vessel and assisted in taking it out of action after Perry had left the vessel and made the passage in an open boat to the "Niagara." Mr. McKinney is about eighty-five years of age, and although in feeble health, still retains his memory to a wonderful degree, and delights to talk of Perry and the great victory on Lake Erie, of which he was one of the heroes, and in all probability "the last."

No licenses to sell liquor were granted at the last term of the Jefferson county Court. It is uncertain whether Brookville will have any licensed houses or not.

The Jefferson county raftsmen got out one hundred and thirty-five rafts on a "bracket flood" one day last week.

A batallion of colored malitia is to be formed in Harrisburg.

The Moravian Synod, which meets in York, next week, will hold its sessions in the Moravian Church, the opening session on Wednesday morning, May 25. The Synod will continue over one Sunday. The Synodal sermon will be preached on Wednesday evening, by Rev. E. T. Kluge, of Litiz, Pa.

Lycoming county voted on Tuesday last on the question of free bridges. There was a very large majority against the proposition.

A Harrisburg paper says of a house recently demolished in Lebanon county, "It was built 115 years ago, and was of the old-fashioned kind." Very probable.

Harrisburgers are agape over some recent wonderful "spiritual" manifestations. They include the finding of money and other articles long buried, mysterious written communications, pictures of those in the spirit land etc., etc.

James Bennett, who had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty years at Columbia, fell under a car on Thursday, was run over and instantly killed.

Peter Schild, of Lancaster, was killed by falling from a train on the Pennsylvania road on Thursday.

Mrs. Solomon Borrell was drowned in the canal at Reading on Wednesday last. It is supposed she committed suicide on account of family troubles.

The new rolling mill at Wheatland is now fairly under way, and will be a monster. The building will be a cross, and is to be four hundred and twenty feet long and one hundred feet wide one way, and the other is to be three hundred and twenty feet long by seventy-five feet wide. Mr. Samuel Fisk of Harrisburg, Pa., is the manager of this vast structure. A force of from five to six hundred men will be employed upon this work, as soon as everything can be got in readiness to go forward.

The work on the furnace in Warren is rapidly progressing, a full force of hands being constantly employed. The stack is now about twenty feet high, and the masons are laying the brick on the casting-house.

Quite a revival has been going on among the elder scholars at the Soldiers' Orphan school, at Mercer. Over thirty have united with the various churches in that place, and the good work still goes on.

The strike in Schuylkill county still continues, and there is no near prospect of a resumption. Both operators and miners maintain a firm stand. Many of the miners, we understand, are seeking employment in other regions. One firm at Shamokin has notified the Pottsville Board of Trade that their men are willing to go to work on the reduced basis, but there is no such willingness in the Schuylkill region. Owing to the warm weather and continued operations in other portions of the coal regions prices have not advanced, but show almost the usual summer downward tendency.

Venango county people are agitating the question of a Poor House, and proposals are invited for a farm on which to erect suitable buildings for the care of paupers.

On Tuesday last a miner named John Clark was instantly killed at Whetstone's Colliery, Tamaqua, by being caught and crushed between the cage and the wall as he was about to ascend the shaft. He was lately married.

There will be a meeting of D. D. G. M.'s and D. D. C. P.'s of Erie, Warren, Venango, Mercer and Crawford counties, at Meadville, on the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing on a place in one of these counties for holding the proposed Odd Fellows' celebration on the Fourth of July.

The Ashland *Advocate* says a large number of young men left that place and vicinity on Monday last to seek work in other coal regions. It adds that it has reason to believe that there will be no coal mined in that region for some time to come.

Dr. Landis, of Philadelphia, who was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for publishing and selling obscene literature, has been pardoned by Governor Geary, after serving about three months of his time.

A young man named Frank Eaton was run over by a train on the Northern Central road at Freeland's Station, Adams county, on Wednesday last, and died in a few minutes.

James McLaughlin fell into a vat of boiling water at a brewery in Scranton, on Thursday, and was so severely scalded that his life is despaired of.

A new Masonic hall is to be dedicated at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, on the 8th of next month.

John Kearns committed suicide in Altoona, Saturday morning, by cutting his throat with a clasp knife. He was led to the act by too frequent doses of villainous rum.

It is said that the Know Nothing movement is revived in Washington, D. C., with this modification, however, that no war is to be made against Roman Catholics, many of whom have joined the new organization, but the antecedents of the order will not be likely to enlist any great strength from that body of Christians. Several lodges have been formed in that city, with the hope of its ultimately spreading throughout the country.

PERSONAL.

John S. Carlisle, formerly United States Senator from West Virginia, is now traveling as an insurance agent.

Henri Rochefort leads the life of a Lucullus, in his cell at the St. Pelagie Prison. He gets his meals every day, four times, from Vefour's restaurant, for which he pays two hundred and eighty francs a week, and quenches his thirst by drinking daily three bottles of sillery.

The Empress of Austria shot herself through the hand the other day in trying to wrest from her son a loaded revolver with which he was playing. The accident gave rise to a rumor, which spread all over Vienna within the next few hours afterward, that the Empress Elizabeth, goaded to madness by the infidelities of her Imperial husband, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver.

It is reported that two New York journalists are *en route* to Paris to complete arrangements for the publication of a paper in that city, to be called the Paris *American*, modeled after the *Figaro*, and containing social, art, literary and dramatic news, making the movements of our countrymen abroad a specialty.

Miss Mitford, writing of a certain authoress, says: "She is ugly, of course; all literary ladies are so. I never met one in my life (except Miss Jane Porter, and she is rather *passee*) that might not have served for a scarecrow to keep the birds from the cherries. It's a prodigiously strange and disagreeable peculiarity."

Albion Bicknell, a young Boston artist, is engaged to paint a life-size portrait of the late Anson Burlingame for Faneuil Hall. The order is given by some of the constituents of Mr. Burlingame, when he represented the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts. Mr. Bicknell has just finished a portrait of the late Senator Fessenden, which is highly spoken of.

Lamont, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Scotland about a month ago on a new expedition to the North pole from the eastward of Spitzbergen. The impression is gaining ground that small expeditions are more likely to succeed than large ones. Sir George Back expressed himself to that effect before the London Geographical Society.

Le Verrier, the famous astronomer, turns out to have been deceived by Carabella, private secretary of the late Pasha of Tripoli, who claimed to have found a large meteoric stone in Fezzan. The whole story is denounced by scientific men an unmitigated humbug, there being no large meteoric stone in Northern Africa, except that at Zamentit, in the province of Tuat.

Fechter and Davenport are to be presented to a New York audience in some of Shakespeare's plays, the two artists to alternate in the principal parts of the same play.

Mrs. Chas. O. Rogers, whose late husband (proprietor of the Boston *Journal*,) died within a year, has married the person who acted as tutor of her children for several years past. She is over forty, and her second husband is only twenty-four, having graduated at Harvard last year. Col. Rogers left an estate worth about one million dollars, most of which he willed to his wife.

Lum Ling Wau, a native Chinese physician, proposes to settle in New York and enter upon the practice of his profession. He brings with him his wife, an interpreter, Lu Sing; two Chinese apothecaries, Ah Mok and Ah Sam, and an endless assortment of drugs and medicines.

Nillson recently sang before the Empress, at the Tuilleries. Her Majesty inquired if it was true she was going to the United States, and on Christine's reply in the affirmative, set herself to work in the most gallant but earnest manner to oppose it. Nillson replied that she would be glad to cancel her engagement if possible on account of the inducements made her by the Empress to stay in Paris.

David Octavius Hill, the well known Scotch artist, whose death was announced by cable on the 19th, was born at Perth in 1820, his father, Mr. Thos. Hill, being a bookseller at that place. At an early age the deceased exhibited a taste for art was and sent to Edinburg, where he studied under the late Andrew Wilson. In 1823 his first works, comprising three pictures of Scotch scenery, were exhibited at Edinburg, and attracted much attention by the artistic skill displayed upon them. Mr. Hill now rose rapidly into prominence as an artist. He received the appointment of Secretary of the New Royal Scottish Academy of Painting in 1830, and it was while holding this position that a controversy was carried on with the dispensers of government patronage to art in Scotland which led to the appointment of a commission whose report was so favorable to the claims of the Academy that a public structure was erected in Edinburg for a Scottish National Gallery and Royal Academy. In 1850 Mr. Hill was appointed one of the commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland. The art of photography was greatly benefitted by him, after the discovery in 1843, Mr. Hill doing much towards developing its artistic capabilities.

The invention of soda water is ascribed to Dr. Hawkins, of Philadelphia, a blind chemist, who in 1812 made the first soda fountain in this country.

An Englishman, Alex. Charles Ewald, F. S. A., and of Her Majesty's Record Office, has compiled a reference book of history, containing a table of chronology, lists of sovereigns, dictionary of battles and sieges, etc. His citations in regard to the late rebellion are very amusing. He locates Fort Pillow in North Carolina, and on page 313 we are told that "Fort McAllister was captured from the American Federals by the Confederates under Sherman, December 13, 1864."

Major Stephen A. Douglas has been appointed Brigadier General of the Seventeenth brigade of the North Carolina militia.

Alexander H. Stephens sits bolstered up with pillows, and is so feeble that he can barely rise and hobble about the room a little on crutches.

Francis Joseph proposes to furnish the metal for a grand monument to Haydn in the gardens of the Esterhazy palace, Vienna.

A woman in Iowa City, Iowa, whose husband has been in the insane asylum for two years, recently applied for divorce on the ground of desertion. The suit was dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Acting Governor Pound, of Wisconsin, has pardoned the murderer of a woman, who was under life sentence, in acknowledgment of his heroism at the recent fire in the State Prison. Through his exertions several lives were saved.

Minister Motley's dispatch that the Earl of Clarendon and he had signed the naturalization treaty, at 6½ P. M. on the 13th inst., was read by Secretary Fish at 2 P. M. on the same day.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Clark, of Skaneateles, N. Y., celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of the 9th inst., at the house of their son, who, with his wife, at the same time celebrated his silver wedding. Both families were present entire, the family circle not having been broken by death in fifty years.

Hon. John P. Hale is to sail from Liverpool on the 1st of June, and is expected to reach Dover, N. H., about the 15th. His old friends are preparing to give him a public reception.

The Viceroy of Egypt has presented to the University of Oxford, where his son Hassan is now a student, a complete collection of Oriental literature, printed at Boulak, comprising seventy-four distinct works, in 140 volumes.

Mrs. McFarland-Richardson will of course continue to be the object of curiosity. Many persons will especially want to know how her neighbors at Woodside, New Jersey, regard her. It will, therefore, be interesting to learn, as we do from the Newark *Register*, that there is no truth in the statement that the people of that place refuse to associate with or countenance her. On the contrary, she receives daily many calls from sympathizing friends, and has constantly presents of bouquets and other testimonials of regard. It is also stated that some of the chivalrous residents of Woodside have agreed to protect Mrs. Richardson so closely that they will not allow McFarland, in his insane ramblings, to set foot in their village. It is not so pleasing to know that Mrs. Richardson is in poor health, from chills and fever contracted while residing in Indiana to procure a divorce from McFarland.

The report that Col. Sheppard, the United States Consul at Yeddo, had been assassinated, arose from the fact that he was awakened by a noise in his room, caused by a Japanese who had obtained an entrance into it for objects which it is difficult to ascertain. At first there were grounds for suspecting an attempt at murder and identifying it with political causes; but on further inquiry this view seemed to disappear. The moment the man was disturbed he made off, which would hardly have been the case had he determined on assassination.

Mr. Abram W. Fox, a full-blooded African, has purchased an interest in the Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic paper in Michigan, and has become one of its chief editors. The readers of the *Press* are promised an improvement in the paper as the result of Mr. Fox's accession, which means either a compliment to him or that the paper was in need of improvement. If the gentleman is required to read what the papers of his party say of his race, he has a hard position.

Miss Kellogg, the great singer, recently visited the State lunatic asylum at Utica, and sang to the most disturbed and unfortunate class. A few notes from her wonderful voice were sufficient to call order out of the wildest confusion, and to still the troubled waters of the soul. In a moment all was hushed, and except the voice of the cantatrice, the hall was silent as the house of death. After the first song, they gathered about her like little children, wondering apparently what angel from heaven had dropped down so suddenly and unexpectedly among them. They examined her minutely and literally from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, for one desired to be allowed to "see the pretty little book with which she beat time to her own music." This was submitted to, and not only this, but every article of dress and jewelry about her person she suffered to be freely overhauled. She was turned about by these crazy ladies like a merchant's lay figure, much to her amusement, and little apparently to her annoyance. Even when they proposed to kiss her, she not only submitted gracefully, but tremulous, not with fear, but with genuine emotion, she turned to the greeting in each instance.

A clergyman of Putnam, Conn., recently married a couple on the cars, without the other passengers having any knowledge or suspicion of the transaction.

Baroness Ruffini died recently in Paris at the age of eighty-two. She lived in a miserable hovel for which she paid twenty francs rent per month. One million francs were found hoarded in her room after her death.

Mrs. A. Phrawend, a French lady, residing in Burlington, Burlington county, N. J., is one hundred and five years old. She attended a ball recently, and although she took no part in the dancing, she was very pleasant and lively.

Dr. J. S. Bigelow, of Boston, one of the most distinguished physicians of the country, now eighty-four years of age, and George B. Emerson, of Boston, a well known botanist, aged seventy-eight years, are now on a tour to the Pacific coast.

One of the most novel modes of clearing a client is that lately adopted by a young attorney of Indianapolis. He took his client into his office from the constable to have some conversation with him, and then let him out of a back window.

The Levant *Herald* states editorially that unless Mr. Soutzo, the Greek Minister of War, is slandered, his relations with the brigands are more intimate and reciprocal than he would probably care to acknowledge.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

After the repeated failures that have had not a single redeeming feature, one would suppose that the Fenians would not undertake another movement against Canada without they had some assurance of success that did not before exist. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the present movement has some support which the leaders at least believe will help them to accomplish their object, if that object really is the invasion of Canada. No doubt the Winnepeg imbroglio enters into their calculations; but that alone, for all that appears on the surface concerning it, does not afford encouragement sufficient to redeem the movement, if invasion is designed, from the imputation of absolute insanity. The question is, is there under the the surface a state of things existing in Canada which affords real grounds of encouragement to the Fenians? A correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, from whose letter, dated at Toronto, a quotation is given elsewhere, may have hit upon that which will afford a clue to the grounds of the Fenian expectation. The writer, who is an intelligent observer, after referring to the Winnepeg rebellion, the sympathy of a large portion of the Canadian population with REIL, and the dissatisfaction generally which exists in the Provinces, says: "Before the matter is settled it will resolve itself into a war between Protestantism and Catholicism." REIL is a Catholic, and has the support of the French portion of the Canadians, who generally are Catholics. The Fenians are mostly if not wholly Catholics. The question is, do we find here an explanation of the grounds of the Fenians' expectation?

As any one might have predicted would be the case, the President's proclamation follows the Fenians to the border. The line of perfect neutrality drawn in regard to the British Red River expedition, in excluding the vessels connected therewith from the Sault Canal, the Government must maintain concerning the Fenians and all other unlawful movements. We must think, that independently of our treaty obligations, it would be a mercy to these adventurers to keep them out of Canada. Weak as the military establishment of Canada may be, it is probably strong enough to defend the country from any invasion the Fenians can organize. Any considerable uprising on the part of the Canadian people might change this somewhat, but we fail to find the evidence that an uprising is contemplated or likely to take place, even though dissatisfaction exists beyond a question among the French portion of the population. If the movement to the border is designed simply to help REIL by calling back the military force which has been or is about to depart for the purpose of dislodging him and subduing his adherents, it may be said to possess a certain amount of cleverness in the management. And this appears to be the only light in which the present movement is not positively insane.

SHIP CANALS.

Shortsighted people, a few years ago, supposed that with the incoming of the age of railroads the age of canals had gone by. Never was a greater mistake made. Time is showing triumphantly that the enthusiasm for canals was a worthy enthusiasm, founded in a just estimate of the conditions of progress and of big ditches as a means of the world's advancement. In the first place, a step towards railroads, then obscured by them as slow, it is found that canals are just as essential as railroads to the state of swift and convenient intercommunication among the nations demanded by the new civilization. Ship canals at present seem destined to work as vast a revolution in the routes of commerce as was produced by doubling the Cape—or even by the introduction of railroads. The Suez Canal is now an accomplished fact, and in the course of a few years we may hardly doubt that the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans will be united by an opening passable for ships, either across the isthmus of Darien or the isthmus of Tehuantepec. From eastern papers we learn that a company was chartered at the late session of the Dominion Parliament to construct a ship canal of large dimensions between the Indian village of Caughnawaga, opposite the mouth of the Ottawa river, on the St. Lawrence, and the outlet of Lake Champlain at St. Johns. It will enable propellers of 450 tons, and eventually steamships of 800 tons, to run, without breaking bulk, in seven days from Duluth, on Lake Superior, and from Chicago, to the head of Lake Champlain, at a cost of $4 50 per ton. The route of this canal, we learn, was surveyed sixteen years ago, and its probable cost carefully estimated by a competent engineer. In view of the practicability of the work and of its commercial advantages, it is certain to be completed within a reasonable time. Whoever examines an ordinary map of the regions immediately concerned in the scheme, will be able to form some notion of its immense results. Though indeed, it is hardly correct to say of any particular region that it is immediately concerned, as no body now needs to be told that whatever benefits one part of the country benefits all other parts. In commerce all the world is, or tends to become one.

Late French papers make mention of a projected ship canal which, if it shall ever become a reality, will cast into the shade all former achievements of the kind. The mere thought of the gigantic enterprise makes the work in Egypt appear Lilliputian in dimensions, and one cannot help feeling some little compassion for M. LESSEPS in the anticipation of his withered laurels. To be sure, he may find comfort in the thought that a project is not a performance, as well as in the consideration that nothing less than his Egyptian achievement could have made the proposed canal, to which we allude, seem more worthy of attention than a dream. This dream or project is nothing less than the union of the Bay of Biscay or the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. To the non-professional and superficial inspector of a map the plan presents no insuperable obstacles, and the originator of it is, in fact, an able engineer, M. HIPPOLYTE PEUT. We are informed that business men of the most practical and unimaginative character look upon the project with entire respect, and that the people of the cities of the south of France, and especially of Bordeaux, are petitioning for the opening of the canal. One can easily understand why the government may be inclined to construct or largely aid in constructing the work, if on careful survey of the ground, it should be found within the limits of possibility. To shorten still more the East Indian voyage, already so much shortened by the Suez Canal, must appear to Frenchmen a strong inducement in glory as well as in gain.

Then, to enable the fleets at Cherbourg and Toulon to co-operate in a few days, to supersede Gibraltar, or make that fortress of comparatively small concern to France and of comparatively small value to England, these should seem to be results sufficiently important and gratifying to sustain almost any degree of patient persistence and to justify almost any expenditure of money in overcoming difficulties.

BY the announcement in yesterday's cable dispatches of a new Parliamentary grant in aid of the expedition in search of LIVINGSTONE, the African traveller, we are reminded of the latest reports concerning him. Dr. KIRK, of Zanzibar, who in October last, sent a party with stores to LIVINGSTONE's relief, a short time ago, in the *Times*, reported their failure to reach him. Cholera, as was feared when they started, had destroyed a majority of them, and the remnant of the party had found a high place of refuge in the interior, where they would wait for the cessation of the pestilence in the low lands before resuming their march. Dr. KIRK also stated that when the disease should have ceased to rage, great gains would be realized by expeditions in search of ivory abandoned on the routes by perished caravans.

DR. LIVINGSTONE is not the only African traveler about whom anxiety is felt just now. The other is Dr. NACHTIGALL, a German, who was sent in charge of valuable presents from the King of Prussia to the Sultan or King of Bornou. His troubles afford a singular illustration of the sensitiveness of African monarchs to European criticism. It seems that Dr. NACHTIGALL, in a letter, some months ago, to Dr. PETERMANN, of Gotha, took the liberty of making merry on the subject of certain reforms in imitation of European civilization introduced by ALI RIZA, the reigning Pacha of Tripoli. Dr. PETERMANN published the letter, and the Dutch Consul at the Pacha's court made the person criticised acquainted with its contents. Dr. NACHTIGALL now writes from Mursuff, whither he had arrived on his way to Bornou, that he is detained and all his plans thwarted by the offended Pacha. It is said that BISMARCK has taken measures for the Doctor's relief and for the punishment of ALI RIZA.

The interest felt by the European powers in Africa at present is quite remarkable. England has long maintained its hold on the Western coast as much with reference to the future as to the actual value of the possession, and all know how active and liberal has been the participation of the government in the explorations of the last few years. It is confidently expected that one result of these expeditions will be extensive English settlements near the Eastern coast. An Austrian African expedition has probably sailed before now, and Prussian interest in the dark country now first beginning to be known, has lately been manifested in several ways. Americans generally feel that, within the limits of the great continent on which they dwell, so much remains to be done, that there is no call for them to go abroad for work on which to expend their energies. But with an offshoot of the great Republic long established on African soil under most favorable circumstances and with so large an African population among us, to whom when properly enlightened Liberia presents in all the advantages they need the strongest inducements to emigrate, it is strange that the American people do not take a more lively and practical interest in the subject. Among the leading powers of Europe rivalry is already stirring vigorously for the largest part and influence in the vast and fertile regions soon to be all laid open to the intercourse and commerce of civilization. With better chances of practical ascendency than any of them, we seem to be neglecting our opportunities.

IN the days of slavery, the advocates of the peculiar institution used to claim much for its beneficent effects upon the negroes, while some of those who only apologized for it as a necessity for which the existing generation were not responsible, readily admitted that, by its operation, several millions of savages had been civilized. A distinguished American historian even contended that history furnished no other example of so rapid and satisfactory an advancement from barbarism to civilization as had been achieved among the slaves of the United States. The view, whether correct or not, formed no apology for the institution, as we need hardly say. In fact, various grades of civilization seem to have existed among the slaves. One cause of the difference existed in the varying degrees in which the African tribes from which they had come, were civilized. The negroes of the South are the descendants of a number of different tribes or petty nations, some of which are considerably in advance of others in culture, if we may apply the term. Then, all over the South, the domestic servants, by their intimate intercourse with the ruling race, were educated far above the field hands. Under the rule of slavery they were all made to learn the force of law, and taught to recognize its injunctions—and in the course of time the habit of obedience had been thoroughly formed. In the great majority of the negroes, this habit of subjection to unseen authority and of consequent restrained action, was the principal element in their civilization. Very generally fear without other motives was the chief restraint they knew. The Christian religion, in the form both of doctrine and example, had considerable power over many of them. But upon the whole, their civilization seems to have been mainly external, and quite destitute of any foundation in rational and moral conviction. The eager desire to learn manifested so generally by the freedmen, when first they had the opportunity, was much misunderstood, and gave rise to an impression altogether too favorable to their intelligence.

This earnest longing to master the alphabet or to read, is too often found satisfied with that attainment, or little more. It is the mere curiosity of the barbarian to get behind the mystery of the communication of commands or information by means of silent marks. To urge the student to make farther progress and comprehend the need of knowledge to qualify him for the duties of citizenship, is described as a task difficult and exhausting to the patience. As to religion among the freedmen, it is stated on apparently good authority that very many are returning to or reviving the *fetish* worship in which their ancestors sought guidance and comfort. It is, however, well not to attach too much importance to such facts. The strange eagerness in adults to learn the alphabet was so unnatural that a special cause might have been suspected at first, and as to the revival of fetish worship, we suspect it has never been extinct in the South.

THE fact that the question of Woman Suffrage has with extraordinary unanimity been decided in the negative by the people of Vermont, to whom it was squarely submitted, is, perhaps, as crushing a blow as any cause that was supposed to be advancing ever received. Great expectations were entertained by the friends of the cause from this vote. Vermont was supposed to be ripe for the "reform." The question had been fully discussed and long pondered. The people voted deliberately, and the result is as conclusive as it could well be. Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, however, refuses to accept the verdict, proposes to take no step backward, but declares his intention to go forward in the movement till Woman Suffrage triumphs, for he does not permit himself to doubt it will triumph. When the women themselves are for equality with the men as to suffrage perhaps it may. At present the weight of testimony appears to be that only a minority—and perhaps a small one—are for this equality; and if anything has resulted from the discussion of the subject we think this fact has been made to appear. It must before now have occurred to Mr. TILTON, Mrs. STANTON, and other women engineering the leadership, that they do not faithfully represent the women of America in demanding suffrage, though they may relating to property and "rights" (rather wrongs) which have come down to the women of the present day from a remote period, when woman's position was not what it now is. Vermont, we believe, stands ready to right these wrongs if it has not already done so. And so will other States, —but concerning suffrage there cannot be said to be much hope for woman in the present "signs of the times."

THE report of the Committee on Manufactures in reply to the essay of Mr. WELLS on our national industries, effected by free trade and protection, is one of the clearest and ablest documents that has anywhere at any time appeared on the subject. The exposure of Mr. WELL's statements and theories is complete, and the argument should possess great weight with Congress. We only regret that on account of its length we cannot lay the document before our readers. The credit of the authorship, we think we do not err in saying, belongs to the Hon. D. J MORRELL, who has no superior as a clear-headed, practical statesman in the Pennsylvania delegation. He belongs to the order of men whom the people should keep in Congress as long as they are willing to remain there. And we embrace this opportunity to express the regret which we know to be very general, that some of the Republicans of Cambria county should oppose his re-election. The gentleman is an honor to the district and State; and his constituents—especially Republicans—should permit no minor considerations to deprive him of a single vote.

IT was among the first of General GRANT's Presidential utterances that if from time to time he saw fit to make changes in his Cabinet he would not hesitate to act. Cabinet making then was a new business with him, and in some respects he did not do well at it. The experience of fifteen months has probably given him an insight into the business. It is not difficult to perceive that in some particulars his Cabinet is not what he would wish to have it for complete success and his own ease, not to say the general welfare. We are not, therefore, at all surprised at rumors of early changes. It is not improbable that General GRANT is aware of complaints and the reasons for them about certain members of his Cabinet, and we may safely conclude that he will be as ready to respect the complaints and remedy mistakes as any man that ever occupied the White House. Could the country be as well satisfied of the existence of such a disposition on the part of Congress it would be better pleased. While the Cabinet needs an infusion of strength and experience, Congress needs weeding out and the substitution of practical statesmen for leaders of weak intellects, easy consciences and feebleness in general, so that the public business might have some chance of receiving the attention it deserves. The disappearance of old issues will of itself displace not a few; and especially will this be the case in the South, whose representatives as a class are anything but a benefit to the nation or creditable to the particular regions from which they hail from. We look for changes not in the Cabinet only but in Congress, where most they are needed.

MANY tens of thousands have laughed over the droll fancies and pungent wit of MARK LEMON who never heard his name. Still he was known by name to so many wherever on the earth the English language is read, that a few years ago the announcement of his death might have been said to have "eclipsed the gaiety of nations," without a part of the exaggeration which was charged upon the expression when first used by Dr. JOHNSON in mentioning the decease of GARRICK. MARK LEMON will be longest remembered as the editor and one of the chief writers of the London *Punch*, from the commencement and through the best days of that wonderful paper. To make people laugh is not, in itself, a very elevated or admirable employment. But in its prime, *Punch* was much more than a mover of laughter; it influenced public sentiment in favor of humanity, justice, and many needed reforms. The late Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER said of the paper what many others used to feel when reading it: "The charm to me in *Punch*," said Dr. ALEXANDER, "is, that I always feel that its writers are all men who are *equal to greater things*." This we know to have been more emphatically true of some of his coadjutors than of the editor. But MARK LEMON deserves the credit of having organized and, in a sense, guided the labors of the band of wits and humorists who made a comic paper in the nineteenth century a powerful organ of public opinion. He died on the 23d instant, and was about sixty-seven years old.

THE *Nation* lays great stress on the not proven assertion that a considerable number of the members of the South Carolina Legislature cannot read or write. In an attitude of amazement, peculiar to itself, it says:

"It must be remembered that we are now talking of the legislators of a civilized State, possessing the power to vote away their neighbor's property almost without stint, and to pledge the credit of the State for millions—and not of hod-carriers."

We commend to the *Nation's* attention the legislators of New York, Pennsylvania and even Massachusetts, all of which States, we believe, claim to be "civilized;" and we ask it to tell us if they are models of purity or wisdom. It is not believed that a legislator of either of these States can be found not able to read or write; and yet what do we find them doing? What is the reputation of the Legislatures of these States? In what terms has the *Nation* itself spoken of them? We are not defending ignorance, but would like to have the excessively wise man of the *Nation* just see how bad is his logic in the light of practical experience, and how unfortunate is his citation in his attempt to make a point against colored legislators in South Carolina, who have had less schooling than the more favored ones of some of the other States.

IT is predicted now that even the Funding bill will fail, and that Congress will adjourn with nothing done with the finances. The time for making nominations in some of the States is at hand, and we observe that it is becoming the habit to speak of individual members of Congress in praise of their abilities, the faithfulness of their labors, and the necessity of their re-nomination. In view of what Congress has not done, is not likely to do that they should do, as well as what they have done that they should not have done, all this sounds not a little curious. One would suppose that with so many able, faithful and indispensible men congregated together as law makers, after six months of labor, nothing would remain to be desired; whereas the truth is, the land is filled with complaints, which are likely to become louder from still further omissions. Either the praises or complaints are unjust. When the day of reckoning comes it will be well if the people decide dispassionately which.

SENATOR CAMERON and his friends did not oppose or object to the appointment which the administration conferred on Mr. Curtin. An opposition which, if not fatal to the Governor's aspirations, must have embarrassed and delayed his appointment to St. Petersburg, was suffered to sleep; and this passiveness was, not improperly, construed into tacit approval.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

This certainly is wonderful magnanimity! But the truth is that Senator CAMERON's wishes for or against Gov. CURTIN's appointment neither had nor possibly could have had the slightest influence. The appointment was a free and unsolicited offer by Gen. GRANT, and the pretense by CAMERON now that he could have controlled the appointment, is an insult to the President. The fact is CAMERON did his best to prevent the confirmation of CURTIN in the Senate, and was sharply rebuked for it by Senator SCOTT, who led the Senate and left CAMERON standing alone in his opposition to the "War Governor."

THE MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON case is likely to prove an over-dose of insanity on the public stomach. The comments of the press and the public in general plainly denote this. Perhaps, as things were going, an over-dose administered in the form of the late trial was the best thing that could happen. In the manifest revulsion that has been produced in the public mind, perhaps the greatest danger to be apprehended is that the opposite extreme will be reached, which would be a natural consequence of the degeneracy which it must be confessed in many places marks the administration of justice at the present time. We may hope that the pendulum after these erratic vibrations, will finally settle down to its true motion and limits, and that something will have been learned at a cost no greater than its real value.

FREE Trade papers that are not ashamed to avow their principles, are demanding that those who shirk under the cloak of "revenue reform," should throw off the mask and take openly free trade ground without further deception. This is simple honesty, but it is not according to the programme, which contemplates that the "reformers" shall play out their part. Free Trade means direct taxation for the support of the Government and the abolition of custom houses. For this the "reformers" are headed, but the time for the avowal is not yet.

DURING the sitting of the Episcopal Convention, in Philadelphia, a resolution was offered that the prayer for the Congress of the United States be extended to the Legislature of the State, the mover expressing the opinion that our State Legislators equally required praying for. The resolution, however, did not pass, possibly from a conviction that this class of officials are beyond the efficacy of prayer, or more probably from the charitable opinion expressed by a member, that they are included in the clause, "and all others in authority."

A PHILADELPHIA paper says Senator CAMERON will represent Pennsylvania on the Congressional Republican Committee. It is difficult to conceive what good result would be possible from such a selection. The conditions of success, not defeat, should be the object of the Republicans in Congress in making up their committees.

EVERY body has heard of the manner in which JEREMY BENTHAM disposed of his own body in his will. In the interest of science and as a testimony against a common prejudice he bequeathed his mortal remains to a friend, a physician, to be dissected. From time to time single cases of similar devotion to science are heard of. We now learn that a society, at present numbering a hundred persons, has been formed in Paris for the purpose of aiding the study of the human body, after the manner of JEREMY BENTHAM. The members of this society, by a special and formal clause of their will and testament, declare that they do not wish to be buried after death. On the contrary, they order their bodies to be delivered over to the medical schools for dissection. The avowed principle of their association is to contribute as much as possible to the progress of a branch of knowledge essential to the art of healing, and they have formed a society for mutual countenance and for the purpose of a common protest against a prevailing prejudice. This is truly the age of combinations or associations.

SIR JOHN SIMEON, whose death was announced yesterday, used to be distinguished for what he was, rather than for anything he had done. He was one of the only two Roman Catholic representatives of English constituencies in the House of Commons. Lord EDWARD HOWARD was the other in 1868. These statements we find in a book of authority. Sir JOHN SIMEON was a native of the Isle of Wight, which he some years represented in Parliament. He was curious in books, and once published a lecture on Books and Libraries.

THE election of SANFORD E. CHURCH to the office of Chief Justice of New York so far from removing him from the arena of politics, will be used by his friends to bring him more conspicuously before the country as a Democratic Presidential aspirant. His ma ority will be pointed to as proof that he is a "running man," and that he carries New York in his pocket. HOFFMAN will pretty certainly have a competitor in CHURCH, who is the better man.

WE are assured that the reports concerning the candidacy of WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq., for Governor, as well as those connecting his name with a Cabinet position, are groundless so far as that gentleman is concerned. Mr. MCVEIGH, we are assured, is about to go abroad for the improvement of his health, which has become very much impaired.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell, who for a period of about four years past, has filled the position of market reporter on the COMMERCIAL, died at his residence in East Liberty Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Caldwell was a native of this county, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Western Pennsylvania. He was educated at Jefferson College, and subsequently engaged in the business of civil engineering, which, after a number of years, he abandoned for the purpose of accepting a clerkship in the Interior Department at Washington. In 1866 he assumed the duties of commercial reporter on this paper, and has been acting in that capacity until within two or three months past, when he was taken seriously ill with an affection of the throat and chest, which culminated in death. Mr. Caldwell was a man of good ability, with a mathematical cast of mind which gave him marked facility in the compilation of statistics, and aptness and accuracy in the use of figures. He was social in his nature, generous in his impulses, and warm and enduring in his friendship—making friends wherever he had occasion to do business. He had been twice married, and had three children by his first wife, who are still living. His second wife did not long survive her marriage, and died during his residence in Washington City. He was faithful and pains taking as a reporter, generous and obliging as a friend, and affable and courteous in his intercourse with business men. His death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. His funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, to proceed to Plum Creek Church.

CONCERNING the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the action of Congress is still doubtful. Touching the legislation desired, Mr. Wheeler, who has the matter in charge, said:

"The company is not here to-day to ask for money or enlarged subsidies in lands. It seeks by this legislation three things:

"*First*, It wants to put the national impress upon its mortgages, by recording and filing it in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. This makes the bonds more desirable in the estimation of foreign capitalists, who have great respect for Uncle Sam's sign-manual."

Secretary Boutwell has been asked for his opinion about the effect of throwing these bonds upon foreign markets. He answered without reserve that if they were laid open to negotiation in Europe he was clearly of opinion that the act would have a tendency to injure our credit and obstruct the work of funding our national debt at a low rate of interest. Though by authorizing the issue of the mortgage bonds the United States would not become really liable for the amount of the indebtedness, yet her faith in fulfilment of contract would naturally follow and be judged by the manner in which the faith of the company would be kept.

ON the night of July 1, 1867, Major General Thomas Francis Meagher, acting Governor of Montana, fell over the bulwarks of the steamer Thompson into the Missouri river, at Fort Benton, and was drowned. The wife of General Meagher offered $1,000, and the Territory of Montana $5,000 additional, for the recovery of the remains. But although every effort was made to recover the body, no trace of it could be found. Finally all search was given up as useless, and Mrs. Meagher returned to New York without the sad consolation of being enabled to give the relics of her famed husband honorable obsequies. It has been ascertained, however, that soon after a pioneer found the remains and decently buried them.

THERE has been some misapprehension of the position of the Administration on the question of allowing a portion of the British expedition to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and one of the vessels was refused before explicit orders were issued. The order issued by the President is to allow all vessels not carrying munitions or contraband of war a free passage through the canal. This is precisely the privilege that is extended to American vessels in passing through the Welland canal. Information is at hand that vessels loaded with supplies for the Winnipeg expedition have already passed through the canal into Lake Superior, *en route* for the chain of lakes in the Red River country.

WOODEN pavements are not favorable for bonfires. Certain enthusiastic Democrats, in New York, bent on celebrating their victory by the usual burnt offering of tar barrels, managed to set fire to the wooden pavement in East Twenty-fourth street, which was consumed for nearly a whole block. The only similar incident we recall was in the great fire of San Francisco in 1860, when, the streets being plank, the inhabitants speedily found not only the houses burning over their heads, but the very ground beneath their feet. These facts, however, afford no valid objection to wooden pavements, which, when well laid down, are now conceded to be the best yet invented.

GEN CAMERON cares even less than his friends do for this. But it cannot be overlooked—and it should not be hidden—that his assailants are doing much more to injure the Republican party than to disgrace him. He is our Senator. No man can point to any act of his which throws him open to censure for disloyalty, or even lukewarmness in the performance of his political duty.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

What about Bull Run lost, and U. S. troops kept on the Plains in the interest of contractors, contrary to the wishes and an order of Gen. Scott? And what about certain horses and carriages which the aforesaid contractors paid for? Will Gen. Cameron never learn that his best interest lies in perfect quiet and silence?

THE case of Paul Shoeppe vs. the Commonwealth will probably be reached in the Supreme Court to-day, but may not be argued as the counsel for Shoeppe have signified their aversion to bringing up the case at this term save before a full bench, believing that Chief Justice Thompson and Justice Sharswood, when the case was up on the 13th instant, expressed themselves in sufficiently plain terms against the presumption that the act of Assembly covered Shoeppe's case, to warrant the risking of the cause in the absence of Justice Williams.

AN old fellow denominated Professor Barnes, but more familiarly known as "Old Barnes," has been lecturing in Boston on labor reform, and by association of idea alludes to women "who peopled this world"—she "breathed" into existence "a Peter, a John, a Paul, a Washington, a Franklin and ("last, though not least,") a "Professor Barnes!" The Professor thought that, "if man would take her to be his companion it would equalize things and bring them to a level with each other."

MRS. MARY POWELL, in a lecture on the Indians, makes a curious statement concerning children, which are fastened to birch bark and their limbs kept confined till they are two years old. "I have seen," she says, "as many as two hundred of them together at one time and no noise came from their lips. They are healthy and comfortable, and have no need to cry. Their arms of course are not confined, only their bodies and legs."

IN looking over the *Reformed Church Messenger*—one of the most ably conducted papers in this country, and the organ of the Reformed Church—we notice that, at the recent Easter communion, over seventeen hundred additions to the church are reported, from only about forty charges. Nearly all of these were received by the solemn rite of confirmation.

GEN. JORDAN, it is said, has written to the Cuban Junta in New York, that he has met with but little encouragement thus far in Washington, but does not despair of accomplishing something before the close of the session of Congress. He attributes his want of success to false reports having reached the members of Spanish victories.

THE Boston *Traveller* is of opinion that the revelation concerning affairs on the Rio Grande "will confirm many in the opinion already entertained that Mexico ought to be annexed to this country. But, in this connection, the question arises, whether the very evils complained of would not be greater in that event than they are now."

AN old Indian woman in California, during a recent trance, predicted that the city of San Francisco will be totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, and its site be submerged in water. Real estate owners there are alarmed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There are encouraging assurances that the death penalty is to be abolished in Holland and in Prussia. A similar measure has just been rejected in Bavaria by a small majority. The agitation of this question in this country has temporarily given place to more interesting matters, but it is not to die out until its aim is finally gained.

Senatar Nye is reported to have delivered himself as follows: "When an infuriated husband pistols some one of his friends, on suspicion, because he is supposed to have seduced his wife, or to have been seduced by her, it is true heroism to take the consequences and be hanged according to law. This would create genuine sympathy, and be the highest possible vindication of domestic honor. If Dan McFarland were hung now, I would weep over him as a martyr to the marriage couch; but being acquit, he goes his way, in public estimation a low, mean, cowardly, drunken Irishman. It is, you see, a great wrong to Dan, and he ought to feel grieved that he is not hanged. Of course, with his wife unfaithful to him, life is a desolate blank, a dreary waste, not worth shucks. And if I were Dan, I believe, as the jury failed me, I'd go hang myself, as Judas Iscariot did, like a gentleman."

Dying words are sometimes strange. A colored man who died in jail at New Castle, Delaware, the other day, said to his nurse, "You won't have to wash any more shirts for me;" and an old man whose feet were cut off on the Philadelphia and New York Railroad, Wednesday night, said it "would cost him less for boots."

The report of the House Military Committee will be against the payment for property destroyed during the war by our army. These claims foot up many millions, and come from both loyal and disloyal residents of the South, including also Maryland and Pennsylvania. Such persons who served in our armies and lost property by the war will have their claims recognized by the committee.

Says a New York letter: A curious revolution has taken place in Christ Church, on Fifth avenue, where the rector, Rev. F C. Ewer, has of late been making himself prominent by his efforts to introduce ritualist ceremonies. These efforts have been witnessed with no favoring eye by many of his congregation; but the High Church element of late had seemed to prevail, and on the first of May a surpliced choir was introduced in the chancel, lighted candles were placed upon the altar, and the most advanced phrases of ritualism were made familiar to the worshippers. The Low Church party, however, made such opposition to these innovations that the rector's position has become practically untenable, and the rector will soon resign and make a visit to Europe. Next fall, it is whispered, a new clergyman will occupy the pulpit of Christ Church; the surpliced choir of boys will be banished, and the quartette choir of former days will triumphantly reoccupy the gallery.

A gentleman who has been curious enough to investigate the subject vouches for the statement that no less than fifty-three languages are spoken in the tobacco trade alone —cigar shops, principally—along Broadway, New York. There could be no more striking exemplification of the composite nature of our nationality.

"Why," said Miss Anna Dickinson, on one occasion, stepping forward to the footlights and commencing a lecture with a flight of eloquence, "Why was I born?" "Why was I born?" she asked once more in touching accents, when a wicked boy in the gallery shouted, "I give it up."

The northwestern correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* says that on the day Riell heard that the Canadian Government were organizing an expeditionary force for Red River, he got helplessly intoxicated, and swore he would massacre every Canadian in the settlement.

The city marshal of Paterson, N. J., has been making an examination of the weights and measures used by the dealers of that city, and finds them nearly all wrong. The *Guardian* says: "Some storekeepers and green grocers had 'small measures' half an inch cut down. Some had little attachments to their scales which made it necessary only to put on seven-eighths of a pound."

The Gainsville (Florida) *New Era* gives a statement of the amount of upland and Sea Island cotton planted this year and last by seventy-six planters of Alashua county. Last year 282 acres were in uplands, and 8,593 in Sea Islands, while this year only 1,866 are in the latter, and 5,419 are in the former. The *Era* adds: "This statement holds good with respect to the entire county. The area of land planted would have been greatly increased, save for the difficulty of procuring seed. If a good crop is made this season, and remunerative prices obtained, the cultivotion of long cotton will pretty generally be abandoned for the future."

A Jacksonville (Fla.) correspondent writes us, under date of the 16th instant: "Weather quite cool for the season. Our Legislature meets again on the 23d instant, the third time in less than a year. It is generally supposed to be convened in the interest of General Littlefield (late of North Carolina), who virtually runs the State at present, and we fear will for some time."

Fincastle, Va., since the great fire, presents a saddening aspect. For squares nothing is to be seen but blackened ruins, houseless chimneys and smouldering walls. The Court House stands alone in the center of the town. All around it lie the debris of fire.

A Catholic priest at Alton, Illinois, sends to the Secretary of the Treasury a check for $300, and requests that a receipt be sent to the Right Rev. P. J. Baltes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton. The writer also requests that no questions be asked concerning the money. It belongs to the United States, and all that he can say is that an old soldier at Mount Sterling, Illinois, forwarded it as conscience money, which he says belongs to the quartermaster's department.

A prison-reform bill, now on its way through the Massachusetts Senate, provides for the appointment of three commissioners of prisons, who are required to classify, as far as practicable, the prisoners in the jails and houses of correction in the State, with reference to the sex, age, character, condition and offenses, and in such a manner as to promote the reformation, safe custody and economical support of the prisoners, and the separation of male and female prisoners.

Fechter is a very troublesome actor to his managers. Last week he played three times, for he declares that he will not act on the night of the day when he has a rehearsal. He is also very exacting about the scenic and stage appointments. His Hamlet this season was a conspicuous failure. It was brought out at a heavy expense, and in pretty good style, but it did not draw one paying house, and, after two or three nights, was quietly withdrawn.

While regretting that the Chicora was prohibited from passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the Ottawa *News* protests against the adoption of retaliatory measures, as calculated to do Canada much injury in the end. It also adds: "We should remember the interest of the Imperial Government as well as our own; and Great Britain has already quite enough of settled disputes with America without our rushing her in not haste into new ones."

A cow got into a railroad tunnel, of circumscribed dimensions, at Trenton, New Jersey, the other day, and nearly produced a catastrophe. As it was, the whole top of a passenger car was torn off, to the imminent danger of the inmates. The papers demand an enlargement of the tunnel, or the employment of somebody to keep the cows out.

The transactions on Wall street are now "flat, stale and unprofitable." A week ago the "bulls and bears" were in dire conflict, and an ordinary railroad was ottentimes bought and sold in a few hours. Now dullness reigns supreme, and the prices remain nearly without change. Gold has been remarkably steady.

Saturday furnished a new and somewhat curious phase of the interminable squabble between the Erie and New York Central Railroad Companies. The Erie Railroad Company having discovered that the Boston and Albany Railroad Company persistently refused to place cattle shipments on the same footing with the New York Central, made an arrangement for the shipment of cattle by a line of propellers from the Weehawken stock yards direct to Fall River. This move, it is said, will divert nearly all the New England and Western stock in that direction, leaving very little of the stock transportation in the hands of the New York Central.

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Hoar will go to the lakes for a respite, in a few days. Secretary Robeson purposes visiting Long Branch and Saratoga during his summer vacation. Secretary Boutwell will pay a short visit to his home in Massachusetts, and spend the remainder of the summer in the country, in this vicinity. Secretary Fox will visit his home in Ohio. Secretary Belknap will probably take a trip to San Francisco and back, stopping on his return at his home in Iowa.

The brother of the late A. D. Richardson having received a call from the New England Congregational Church, N. Y., preached his trial sermon on Sunday last.

It is intimated that Dr. Hammond received a $1,500 fee for testifying in the McFarland trial as an expert touching insanity.

The venerable Dr. Sprague has withdrawn from the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany, and has gone to live in Flushing. In a brief note to his friends, published in the Albany papers, he regrets his inability to call upon them all personally to bid them farewell. Dr. Sprague is seventy-five years old, and has been connected for forty-one years with the congregation from which he has now separated.

A Philadelphia paper is pained to record the death, at sea, on his passage from Europe, of Mr. Thomas Jefferson Bryan, formerly of that city. Mr. Bryan was a well known patron of the fine arts, and brought to this country the valuable collection of paintings which was known as the Bryan Gallery.

The authorities of Washington City have made a contract with Miss Belle Smith for a portrait of Hon. E. M. Stanton. Miss Smith is an Ohio lady from Smith's Landing, Brown county, and her studio in Washington is attractive for some very fine gems of her art. The commission given her for the work above mentioned, for which two thousand dollars is to be paid, is well bestowed.

Among the persons who sailed for Rio de Janeiro on Monday were Miss Carlotta Patti, M. Theodore Ritter, Senor Pablo Sarasate and the popular *buffo brillante*, Signo Ferranti. Miss Patti proceeds to Brazil to give a series of concerts in the principal cities of that Kingdom, and returns hither by the way of San Francisco, and once again under the skilled and successful direction of Mr. Strakosch.

Gen. George H. Thomas left no will. The amount of his personal estate is reported to be $40,000. His brothers, John W. Thomas and Benjamin R. Thomas, are still living, and also three sisters, Judith E., Ann, and Francis Thomas, who live on a plantation near Newsman's Depot, Southampton county, Virginia.

President Grant has written to St. Louis that he intends visiting that city some time in July on private business.

THE GREAT PLAINS.

KIT CARSON, COLORADO, May 7, 1870.
Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Westward progress of settlement is now checked along our whole frontier, having reached a region of twice the extent of our whole Atlantic slope, the national conditions of which are so different from those of the prairies or woodland farther east, as to baffle the means of improvement used there. Formerly it was all characterized by the one word, desert, from that its capabilities are authoritatively affirmed. Many are inquiring what they are and how they shall be developed, and the curiosity is appealed to by natural features utterly unlike those of the east. Close beyond the rich farm lands of Nebraska, Kansas, and the still more inviting country to the south, an almost uninhabited tract, stretches from our northern border to the Rio Grande, and from the Rocky Mountains four hundred miles eastward, almost without rain, rivers, hills, trees, material for building or capacity to produce crops, and yet capable of making larger returns for capital and labor rightly expended than any of the now settled parts of the country. This is simply because cattle-raising, which will be the one great business here, costs but little, after the purchase of the original stock, in labor and appliances to carry it on, while the adventurer is being enriched by the increase of his flocks. Neither population nor products can be as large as on an equal area in the East, but no part of the plains which I have seen, and few of which I have heard are unfit for pastorage. On their vast extent could be produced beef enough to supply all our eastern cities, while the herders could almost entirely subsist upon the produce of the irrigated valleys. Deer and buffalo will be plenty for years; coal is found in large quantities; pineries jut out far eastward from the mountains, and natural meadows afford hay in abundance. Thus the necessaries of life most difficult of transportation can be produced here. Such, in brief, are the capabilities of the Great American Desert

But the dry pure air of this climate, with its entire freedom from the deleterious influences prevalent elsewhere is its greatest attraction. No where within our national boundaries are its health giving qualities equalled. All physiological operations seem to be accelerated; diseases elsewhere inveterately chronic are eliminated, and recovery from accidents, as I have myself experienced, is very rapid. There is more energy and exuberance of life, so that some think that life must be shortened as if over stimulated, but the rarity of natural deaths in this climate and its resemblance to that enjoyed by the hale old Bedouins satisfy me that their fears are unfounded.

Approaching the plains from the Missouri river by the middle route, up the valley of the Kansas, and passing through two hundred miles of the finest farm lands on earth, we strike their eastern border at Ellsmouth. Up to this place the landscape had the general character of prairies further east, but with softer contours and the clearer outlines and deeper light and shade produced by the purer air; but from this on it seems to the new-comer a dead monotony of a nearly flat, yellow-green plain, cut by the dry channels of what are mapped as rivers and creeks, and swept by searching winds; seemingly the most comfortless region on earth. How a few weeks experience changes all this, and how life on the plain has become to myself and others the most enjoyable will presently appear. What a few years can do to bring about the highest degree of comfort and refinement will be seen when one gets to Denver.

Becoming used to this country is like viewing an obscure painting, our interest growing as its meaning becomes clearer. Once familiar no other is so intelligible, for the clearness of the air and the nakedness of the landscape exhibit the topography of thousands of square miles at one view, and the expert may infer much of what lies beyond. This is the more necessary since beyond the government surveys the published maps are very unreliable, even the Kansas-Colorado boundary, where it crosses the principal stage line to Denver, being undetermined within several miles. One thing especially deceptive in maps of the plains is indicating as streams, often as rivers, channels through which water never flows, except for a few hours after heavy rains, when, from the then great declivity the water quickly runs off in the sudden floods, which have caused so much damage in Western Kansas, and, in its early days, swept away the best part of Denver. The hard adobe-like soil, too, sheds the water very quickly, and this, as much as the lack of rain, which in spring and early summer is not so great as commonly supposed, causes the drouth which prevents agriculture by the ordinary methods. Enough rain fell in the first half of last year to have produced crops in deeply ploughed ground in many parts of the plains.

The sameness of the landscape at first sight is increased by the clear air and the uniform color of the higher ground, making distances indistinguishable, except by a practiced eye (so much so that I have known crows to be mistaken for buffalo), and then the whole back ground is blended into a vague featureless ring of dusky green. Far otherwise when to the plainsman it recedes into the long distance, the intervening space parting into numerous wavy ridges, with some well known "divide," or the far off mountains closing the view. The mirage, too, is almost daily seen playing around the horizon, lifting it into the sky and showing objects otherwise beyond the view. The sky is generally clear to the horizon, sunrise and sunset made beautiful by shifting tints seen in other lands only from high summits, and most nights here are bright as the brightest in the East. The violent storms so frequent here in summer may be watched sweeping along for hours in indescribable grandeur, and the sudden floods which follow suddenly filling the dry channels, their front rushing down like a breaker in an estuary, are such as are seldom seen elsewhere.

Still greater is the novelty in organic nature. Few plants or animals of the Atlantic coast are found, and instead are new species suited to their peculiar circumstances. All nature is changed, and man changes with it to the life and habits of an Arab, best suited to a country where shelter is seldom needed and open air life is constantly enjoyable. Then permeating all is the exhilerating health-giving dry, pure air, which arrests disease in the living as effectually as it prevents decay in the dead organism.

Such are some features of the land I wish more fully to describe. CASSOS.

FLIPPANCY VS. TRUTH.

Pennsylvania Inventive Genius and Enterprise.

The depreciation of Pennsylvania and the ingenuity of Pennsylvania artisans has always been a favorite theme of those free trade theorists who would build over the ruins of American industry the shipping and manufacturing interests of Great Britain. This is their favorite programme, and "Gath," the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, has improved the opportunity to descant upon the direful consequences of labor as manifested in the orderly and systematic routine of our mills. This veracous correspondent, who, it appears, was raised in Philadelphia, and educated in the Central High School, established by the beneficence of our State, says: "The people who have added to the manufacturing genius of the country, the inventors, do not come from Pittsburgh, nor from Pennsylvania. The State which is the bulwark of protection has done less for mechanics than Rhode Island or Connecticut." This remark is so palpably at variance with the truths of history that it carries with it its own refutation, and, therefore, needs no comment. But it affords an opportunity to recur to the mechanical and scientific triumphs of our State, which afford a truly proud record of Pennsylvania intelligence and ingenuity. The Philadelphia *North American* thus vindicates the efforts of Pennsylvania in the great march of human progress and science. It says:

"As to what Pennsylvania mechanics have done, the answer is easily given. Robert Fulton, accredited with the invention of the steamboat, was a Philadelphian. John Fitch, who did invent it, was also a Pennsylvanian, and his first steamer was tried on the Delaware river. Richard Norris, inventor of the great mountain climbing locomotive, was a Philadelphian. When his engine was tested in England, it excited general admiration. Matthias W. Baldwin, the inventor of many improvements in the railway locomotive, was also a Philadelphian. These two men, Norris and Baldwin, brought the American railway engine to its present perfection. The ingenious center rail engine, for alpine grades, is also a Pennsylvania invention, and was first used in this State, although the world has been ringing with the praises of the French effort. Before Norris invented the principle of overcoming alpine grades by locomotives, Pennsylvania engineers constructed a portage across the Allegheny mountains, with inclined planes, stationary engines and sectional boats, by which the freight from the West, shipped on the canal at Pittsburgh, could be delivered in Philadelphia without breaking bulk. The first tunnel through a mountain in America was built by Pennsylvania. The pattern of rail now used on all street horse railways was invented in Philadelphia, and first used here. The first seaworthy iron clad war vessel built for the national service was designed by a Philadelphia mechanic, and built in a private shipyard here."

And yet this flippant detractor of his native State, and advocate of foreign interests, would place the "Keystone of the Federal arch" in a most humiliating position. But other triumphs of Pennsylvania science are not unworthy of record. That great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, who brought the lightning down from Heaven and rendered it subservient to the use of man—the inventor of the lightning rod and of the quadrant—the greatest artist of the country, Benjamin West, were all Pennsylvanians—and Pennsylvania ingenuity and science prevails among all our successful mechanics who have peculiar processes of their own or inventions of practical value in the success of their various industrial enterprises. Besides, "the dull and heavy operative mind of Pennsylvania" produces more coal than all the rest of the Republic—and more petroleum is exported from Pennsylvania than wheat from Illinois—she has built more miles of railway than any other State in America and has made the production of steel and of steel rails profitable and possibly in America; it has laid more miles of steel rails in Pennsylvania than can be found in any other State and has more miles of railroad under ground than the entire body of the Republic outside of our borders.

THE people of Washington territory have sprung a new mine of discussion. They recommend a settlement of our claims on San Juan and other islands lying between the De Hero Canal and Rosario Straits, England to yield all these islands to us and to throw into the bargain the whole of British Columbia. Truly, the Washingtonians believe with the poet Sewell, that

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless Universe is ours."

A DECIDED case of "false pretense" is presented by certain English emigrants settled in Nebraska who have written to the Lord Mayor of London setting forth that they could not gain a livelihood and that they were induced to leave England under misrepresentation. Nebraska offers inducements to thrifty and industrious settlers of more than ordinary promise, and is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union. We fear the fault is with the emigrants.

THE American Medical Association, on the recommendation of the Section of Practical Medicine, adopted unanimously a resolution awarding to the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, the credit of the discovery of Anesthesia. This deprives the late Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh, of a large portion of his glory.

THE TEXAS BUBBLE.

Fremont's Operations in Paris—Five Millions of Dollars Taken From the Credulous—American Securities Depreciated.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes some extraordinary relations in regard to the Fremont Pacific Railway, which, when the high position and character of the parties concerned are considered, are of a sufficient startling nature. In the winter of 1856, after Fremont's defeat for the Presidency, a charter was obtained by some persons from the State of Texas for a charter for a Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad which was enriched 1858 by a gift of 10,240 acres a mile through the entire extent of the line in Texas, in all about 7,250,000 acres. Partial surveys were made, when the war commenced when a law was passed by the Legislature of that State agreeing to except the time occupied by the war from the time limited for the building of the road. On the adoption of the new Texas Constitution, the Legislature was deprived of the power to make more land grants, but gave the old companies their endowments where they had fulfilled their conditions. Mr. Fremont and his attorneys and friends having obtained possession of the old El Paso charter are seeking to vindicate their right to it against the State of Texas, to get the right of way and lands, and also to obtain from Congress the right of way across five hundred miles of New Mexico and Arizona, and have, as they allege, secured, by other companies, the outlets of their road through California and Arkansas. But they, or rather Fremont, have powerful antagonists both in Texas and Washington. Flanagan and Hamilton, the new Texas Senators, represent that they have no faith in Fremont's ability to build a railroad, while Senator Howard, of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, is obstinately convinced that Fremont has conducted in Europe an audacious swindling speculation, for which he ought to be brought to account and punished.

On the 25th of March last Fremont sent a curious letter to Senator Howard requesting the suppression, until a counter explanation or refutation could be made, of a correspondence implicating the integrity of the parties in advertising that the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso road, which had been put upon the market in Paris, were those of the Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and alleged to be secured by the credit of the United States, which statements being untrue, were exposed in the Paris papers, several of the publishers of which, among them M. Malespine, a well known friend of the United States, were prosecuted for libel by Fremont and his brokers. Malespine then applied to Minister Washburne for a true statement of the *status* of the Memphis and El Paso road, in order to defend himself in Court and received from Mr. Fish, our Secretary of State, the information which Fremont protested against being published. It is also alleged that Senator Howard held in his hands evidence of Fremont's complicity with his brokers in declaring that he owned a great trunk line from Norfolk to the Pacific; that it had never before been advertised on the continent of Europe, and that it was covered by a huge grant and subsidy. The upshot was that Freemont had to leave France; was followed to New York with charges and exposures and is now subject to arrest there. His chances for a land grant in New York, in New Mexico and Arizona are exploded, and it is possible the next coupons due to French stockholders will not be paid and that a hue and cry will be raised equal to that which followed John Law into retirement.

On the 17th of May a book was laid upon the desks of the Pacific Railroad Committee, entitled "The Trans-Continental, Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company: How the Money was Obtained in France under False Pretenses, and How it was Squandered." This book contains the affidavit of Stephen Sarter, a stockholder in Paris, who charges that he bought of Fremont's company 148 first mortgage land grant bonds, paying for the same $116,450 in gold, which he afterwards took back to the company and demanded repayment on the ground that they were worthless, and sold under false pretences, but the company "wholly refused" to do so. Sarter then proceeds to give an account of the doings of Fremont between the years of 1868 and 1869, from which it appears that although the Directors ceased to hold any meetings and did business only through an Executive Committee, Fremont and the agents of the committee, who issued over $10,000,000 of first mortgage bonds in 1869 at $1,000 each with interest at 6 per cent. payable in gold, all secured by a mortgage on 8,000,000 acres of Texas land. A sumptuous office was opened during the summer of 1869, which were occupied by Fremont and Daniel, his engineer in the months of June and September, when they had frequent consultation with Probst and Tissigroe, the agents above referred to, and who were the managers of the office. The advertisements published were of the most glowing description, setting forth that said railway was then built and completely finished; that they were the owners of the railway extending from Memphis *via* Knoxville to Richmond and Norfolk, being 1,550 kilometres, or 1,000 miles in length; that they had an absolute title to more than eight millions of acres of the most fertile lands in Texas, worth not less than $14 per acre. Sarter also says that Fremont paid Probst $300,000 for this very advertising, and gives a statement of receipts and expenditures, by which it appears that the receipts from sales of six million land grant bonds in France, at an average of 75 per cent. realized in gold, amounted to $4,500,000, every cent of which was paid out in commissions, advertising, lawyers' fees, &c. Among the disbursements appear the sum of $550,000 paid for commission to John C. Fremont and William Schoele; for commission to J. G. Boileau, Fremont's brother-in-law, $150,000; advertisements, maps and pamphlets in France, $200,000, &c. There being nothing left for the construction of the road, the 4,000 tons of iron which arrived in new Orleans has been attached, and none of the engines have been shipped to this country. Meantime there is an order of arrest out for Freemont and three of his associates in New York. Fremont alleges that these wild representations were made by sub-brokers in Paris, who spared at no legend to get clear of their bonds; but at least it was not apparent that Fremont, after his arrival in Paris, had made any effort to stop them. A reply to Sarter's pamphlet has been issued by B. H. Epperson, a former President of the road, which is represented as evasive, blustering and tolerably illiterate, but he files a general demurrer to the charges of Sarter.

MR. GILFILLAN'S RE-ELECTION.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

This fall there are to be Congressional elections in most of the States, and many candidates are already announced. Party usage concedes at least two terms of service to a member, both of the State and National Legislature, but not more than two, unless in the case of eminent public service and usefulness.

It is every way better for the general interest of the country, and decidedly so for the measures of a dominent party to keep an intelligent, faithful and consistent member in office long enough for him to get an understanding of his official duties, and to exert a respectable influence among his colleagues and the general deportment of the Government. Men do not change their lawyers, doctors, agents or servants on slight pretexts, and the same reasoning applies with equal force to public officers as to private relations. In this District, composed of four counties, the present member, Mr. Gilfillan, of Venango county, asks his constituents for a re-election, and there is no good party or public reason for not returning him. Mr. Gilfillan has discharged his duties with fidelity and with credit. He has not suffered his private affairs to interfere with his public duties, much less his personal interests to dictate and control his vote. He has made several important speeches during the season, and we believe that his constituents have derived a more intelligent idea of the great questions of the public debt and the tariff, and the true office and obligation of the country in relation to the same from these same speeches than from almost any other public source or discussion.

In the matter of appointments and patronage, Mr. Gilfillan's hands have been clean. He has been controlled in this matter by a regard to party service—by personal fitness and by the voice of popular petition and recommendation. And none of the communities in which the federal offices of this district exist and none of the departments at Washington which preside over and regulate these various offices, can bear witness to any lax, and fraudulent, insolent or partial administration of official duty in this district. The Government has not been defrauded, nor the party weakened, by Mr. Gilfillan's recommendations, nor has there been any trick, device or scandal of demagoguery or faction about them.

For the first time in four years this district has been represented with due respectability and influence at Washington. The business complications of Mr. Culver and the illness and untimely death of Mr. Finney, left our people without a member practically. Mr. Pettis only filled a vacancy, and that briefly, under Johnson, and never enjoyed any official relations with the administration of Gen. Grant.

In the matter of facilitating the inquiries, and promoting the wishes of his constituents at the various departments of the public service, at the Patent Office, the Land Office, the Bureau of Agriculture, of Education, etc., Mr. Gilfillan has been eminently accommodating in temper, lavish of his time and private means, and not a few of his constituents are indebted to him for the aid and influence he has exerted in their behalf.

And this District will be fortunate if it shall continue in future to be represented in Congress, whether the member comes from Venango, or Mercer, Clarion or Crawford, who shall serve his party as faithfully, and his constituents generally, without distinction of party, as freely, liberally and honorably as Mr. Gilfillan has done. Mr. Gilfillan has confessedly made a good record as Representative in every respect, and we hear no one mentioned as a candidate who can command more confidence in the party, and who will be supported so earnestly in the campaign.

AN INFERNAL CRIME.

The Most Conclusive Proof Yet of the Total Depravity of Man.

[From the New York Herald.]

The crime charged against a man named Lange, a dealer in picture frames in this city, is one that should give him a pre-eminence in the criminal catalogue for diabolical intent. He shipped a box in April last on the New Orleans steamer and secured an insurance on it of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the box proved to have been prepared with explosive and inflammable material, and was only prevented from burning the ship by the watchfulness and activity of the captain. In the box were vessels of alcohol, gasoline and turpentine, and fire was apparently to have been set to these by a chemical that would explode with slight friction. The friction was provided for by mice shut in a box, who, in gnawing their way out, were to fire the train that might have destroyed the ship and all her company at sea. Here, then, is, if the charge prove true, a man who deliberately contrives that awful calamity, fire on a ship at sea—contrives the possible frightful death of twenty or thirty persons—to secure the small prize of sixteen hundred dollars insurance money. He should be tried by a jury of sea captains and sailors. It is a remarkable coincidence that this crime was attempted against the steamer George Washington, while some years since a crime of the same nature was contrived in the shipment of goods on the Mississippi steamer Martha Washington.

A REVELATION.

How Mexico Supplied the Rebels.

The Hypocrisy of Juarez—Important Developments—Northern Men Implicated.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, of which Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, is chairman, have completed their report concerning the investigation into the smuggling frauds which have been perpetrated along the Texas and Mexican border for several years past, to an extent of from two to six millions of dollars annually. The testimony elicited shows a most astounding condition of affairs along our Mexican frontier, implicating well known and old established business houses throughout the Northern States. The fact is also established beyond question that the Mexican government has encouraged the violation of our laws for the prevention of smuggling, and that President Juarez was acting false to his repeated public pledges of sympathy for the United States cause during the late war, and was secretly encouraging the rebellion by affording its leaders an opportunity to smuggle arms and munitions of war into the Confederate States from Mexico in exchange for cotton.

HELPING THE REBELS.

Caleb H. Blood, who was appointed United States Consul at Monterey, Mexico, in 1862, and also charged with a special mission to look after the whole length of the Rio Grande, to see if Mexico was carrying out her treaty and stipulations in regard to preventing arms and munitions of war from passing over the Rio Grande into Texas to aid the rebellion, testified that the Mexican Government, during the rebellion in the United States, permitted thousands of bales of cotton to pass over the river, for which they sent back lead, saltpetre, sulphur and boxes of arms; at times the river was lined with cotton going into Mexico. "In the early part of 1863, I saw five twelve-mule wagons, at noon-day, in the streets of Matamoras heavily laden with lead. They passed immediately by the door of the Consulate. I waited upon Mr. Pierce, the Consul at Matamoras, and told him that lead was going direct to Brownsville ferry. He said he knew all about it; had known all about it for two or three days, but could not do anything in regard to it; that the only way to stop it was for the Government to send troops down there; he told me the names of the parties to whom this lead belonged or was consigned; I now that the Confederates were supplied with arms and other munitions of war by the connivance of Mexican officers; there has been a good deal of smuggling over the line since the close of the war; if I should attempt to portray what I have seen and known about it, it would be so lengthy that I should not really know where to begin; when the rebellion closed there were in Mexico from six to ten millions of dollars' worth of surplus goods; those goods, if forced on the market, would not bring ten per cent., but they have found their way out, a great part of them, into the United States."

SYSTEMATIC SMUGGLING.

Francis Latham testified that he was Collector for the Confederacy at Brownsville, Texas, during the war, and resides there now; there is no question but that the United States has been defrauded, in various ways, of its customs and revenues on the Rio Grande ever since the treaty with Mexico. It principally arises from the free warehousing system, Brownsville being a place *in transitu*, a halfway house, for goods to be crossed over into Mexico; nothing being or supposed to be consumed in Texas. As far as my knowledge extends, the main channel through which the smuggling is done is by passing goods over to Matamoras, and cancelling bonds in almost any way, and more particularly if the goods are got out from Matamoras and into the country towns in Mexico, in which case the bonds are cancelled on the certificates of two merchants in the town, which, of course, are easily got. I regard the law allowing goods to be brought into the country as bonded as the great door to these frauds.

SOME PRIVATE RASCALITY.

It is the most pernicious thing ever established by the United States. You should make goods pay duty the moment they land. I have no way of estimating the amount of loss of revenue to the United States resulting from Zono Libre, the free belt of land six miles wide along the Rio Grande, from the mouth up on the Mexican side, into which goods are allowed to land free of duty. I have never made any estimate, but it is immense. I know it is a continual thing. I know there are men there who are professional smugglers. They will take a contract to smuggle. I shall not criminate myself perhaps, by making an honest confession that I had people in my employ smuggling from this side to the other. That was years ago, when I was a small merchant in the country. I had a store there, and I used to smuggle tobacco into Mexico. These very men would take it across in the night, and by the next night it would be a hundred miles in the interior, and the United States Custom House never saw it. During the late war, Confederates exported all the arms and munitions they wanted from Mexico under the Juarez Government. Governor Vidaurri gave permits continually to send out saltpeter, sulphur and lead, of which his State mined a good deal, and received cotton in payment. I had conversations with President Juarez on this subject, at my own house and also at his palace. I do not know that I can recollect the particulars of these conversations; but it was in company with other gentlemen; the first time I saw him myself about ten other persons called upon him as deputations; he received us very nicely; we had a good deal of talk about the present situation; he was very anxious to get Vidaurri out of there, so that he could get the money that Vidaurri was collecting, and finally he made him leave; Vidaurri surrendered the State of Nueva Leon to him, and he occupied it, put his troops in the Castle, and he himself in *plaza*, and he began sending around to the frontier customhouses to get in the money the Confederates were paying for the duties on cotton passing over; as long as he was allowed to remain there he collected those moneys, and was very friendly indeed; he expressed a desire that peace should very soon occur, of course, but he was very glad to get the money, and he issued, I think, one or two decrees very favorable, allowing cotton to pass; I know that on one occasion he issued a decree whereby cotton was allowed to pass any hour of the day or night, whereas before they only passed it during official hours of business. At the time I speak of, Juarez was in sympathy with the Confederate Government. At this interview, which was had with the view to get him to make some concessions to the Confederacy, he expressed the greatest desire to do so, and I think he issued a decree afterwards, instructing his Secretary of State and Secretary of War, who were with him, allowing goods to go in and out. The instructions were carried out until he left. His decrees covered general merchandise, and I do not know that they examined a package or made a question as to what was passed.

COTTON DEPOTS.

There were a great many cotton depots established along the Rio Grande, collecting cotton for different parties. The Confederate Government had army officers acting as agents to buy cotton, and besides these were a number of persons from New York, Providence, and other places. Those buying cotton at Brownsville had no difficulty in getting it removed across the river to Matamoras where there was no difficulty in getting a clearance from the Custom House to ship to New York, or any other of the Northern cities. Vessels were constantly going from Matamoras to New York, and Providence, Rhode Island, with cotton for firms who had agents in Brownsville buying up cotton as fast as it came in from the interior. Some of the Northern firms who were mentioned as buying cotton were Taft & Co., the Spragues, and Smith, Dunning & Co., of New York.

"I did not know many of these agents personally. There were one or two persons who traveled with me toward Monterey at one time. One of them was from New York, by the name of Evans, and he purchased very largely, and loaded in several vessels."

The examination of Mr. Latham was continued at some length in regard to the way the smuggling was carried on during and since the late war.

NO REMEDY FOR THE EVIL.

Many other witnesses were also examined by the Committee, including K. V. Whaley, ex-member of Congress and Collector of Customs at Brownsville under President Johnson, and J. W. Bell, of Galveston, who was appointed Treasury agent in 1867, to look into the smuggling frauds. All the evidence taken by the Committee goes to show that smuggling continues to be carried on to an alarming extent, and that under the present laws it cannot be stopped. The report of the Retrenchment Committee reviews briefly the evidence adduced by their investigation, and attributes the great success which attended all the smuggling operations to the sanction of the Zona Libre, in 1861, by President Juarez, when Texas was in the possession of the Confederates.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

The report further says: During the war the towns of Zona Libre furnished free ports of entry for Confederates, through which they exported their cotton and received in return large supplies and other munitions of war. The Mexican government, while professing great friendship for the United States, sympathized with the rebels, and aided them by every means in its power. It modified its customs regulations so as to facilitate the exportation of cotton and the return of war material, and, while the Confederate ports were blockaded by our cruisers, permitted merchandize and munitions of war imported into Zona Libre to be transferred to the Confederacy at one-fourth the rate of duty required on the same articles to other countries, or even taken to other places in Mexico. Under the guise of friendship and neutrality, the Mexican Government did us more harm during the late war than it could have done if openly hostile; for in that case we could have easily blockaded the mouth of the Rio Grande, and have completely cut off their great source of Confederate supplies. Efforts have been made to have Mexico abrogate the decree establishing the Zona Libre, but instead of complying, they have extended its limits to include the States of Nueva Leon and Coahuila. With a knowledge of the course pursued by Mexico during the late war, and of the feelings towards the United States which now animate the majority of her Congress, it is useless to expect anything from her friendship or her justice. We must depend wholly on ourselves, and must protect our revenue by the best means in our power.

In conclusion, the report recommends the passage of a bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond to Mexico, overland or by inland waters, and for other purposes.

AN INDIAN WAR.

All the Hostile Tribes Asked to Take Part in a General War.

TOPEKA, Ks., May 25.—Col. Crosby, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has just arrived at Fort Hayes from Indian Territory, and reports that the Northern Indians have had runners down, asking the Cheyennes, Arapahos, Kiowas and Camanches to join in a general war. The Arapahos report that most of the Medicine Arapahos and Bull Bear's bands of Cheyennes have gone North, crossing the Arkansas river west of Fort Aubrey. The Kiowas and Camanches were holding a medicine dance west of Fort Sill. The Indians are not planting any corn this year, though the Indian agents are putting in small crops for them, both at Fort Sill and on the North Canadian.

A NETWORK of connections by which the New York of the future will be bound to the outlying suburbs, has secured a second line of direction in the final signature of the Staten Island Bridge bill. Day by day the enormous pneumatic pile on which the Brooklyn tower of the East River bridge is to be built, is being sunk into its place. In a short time the builders of the piled structure which is to be thrown across the shallows to connect by ferry with Staten Island, will be vieing with their Long Island rivals in making secure their connection with the Metropolitan center. These are but the first steps in a series of works which will powerfully influence the distribution of population in the Empire City.

A delirium tremens patient at Louisville saw "hundreds of little girls marching down the chimney and leaping through the grate bars." When taken before the city court, he complained that he couldn't answer because "the barber had stuffed his mouth full of fine hair."

THE FENIANS.

A BATTLE REPORTED AT FRANKLIN.

FROM THE AFTERNOON REPORT OF YESTERDAY.

Gen. O'Neil has ordered the soldiers of the Irish Republican Army in New York and the Eastern States to assemble at St. Albans; those living in the West to move toward Malone—all to meet on the Vermont and New York frontier. This entire movement is said to be against the wishes of O'Neil's cabinet. Dissatisfaction is manifested, and disaster and defeat is predicted. The officers commanding the present raid are Gen. O'Neil, Cols. Donnelly, Lewis, Clingan and Le Caron. Gen. Gleason does not approve of the present movement.

During Tuesday some 500 men left New York for the frontier. Twenty men also left Newark, N. J. Several car loads passed through Rochester Tuesday night from the West, ticketed for Malone. A body of thirty men, commanded by Capt O'Neil, left that city, and more followed yesterday.

About 100 Fenians left Albany for the West Sunday night. There were over three hundred at the depot anxious to go, but could not get transportation.

In Chicago the excitement is very great. A meeting was held Tuesday night and a considerable amount of money raised. One hundred men were sent to the front, and five hundred more were to leave yesterday. The Western Fenians are acting in harmony with those in the East, and it is said demonstrations will be made in the East and West simultaneously.

From St. Albans it is reported that O'Neil crossed the frontier to Canada Tuesday night, saying, "I'll never recross the lines unless victorious, or a corpse." The troops are moving in two columns, one on St. Johns, the other toward Richmond. There are 850 in the camp at Franklin and 800 at Malone. The utmost consternation prevails in Canada. The railroad track has been torn up between St. Armand and St. Alexander, and an outbreak was feared yesterday. Trains loaded with recruits are constantly arriving. There are no United States troops at St. Albans.

A special from Rutland, Vermont, states that the latest intelligence from the front is that the Fenians crossed the line yesterday, and are taking a stand at Pigeon Hill, the old headquarters of 1866, where they have raised the Sunburst, headed by the Stars and Stripes. One thousand men passed through to the front yesterday. Another thousand are at Burlington, awaiting shipment to St. Albans. It is believed that three or four points along the Canadian frontier will be attacked at once.

TORONTO, May 25.—Considerable excitement still exists in regard to the Fenian raid, but the Government appears well advised of all the movements, and is fully prepared for any attempts at invasion. The Volunteer forces are prepared to move at once, if required.

MONTREAL, May 25.—News received here confirms the belief that the Fenians are determined on a movement on the Eastern frontier. A large number of men are assembled and parading close to the lines. They had pickets on patrol a mile from Pigeon Hill at noon, and shortly before that a special train was at Pottsdam Junction with two hundred and fifty armed Fenians on their way to St. Albans, to move on St. Armands Center, through Pigeon Hill. The Fenians are also said to have cut the telegraph wires at White Hall, and the latest report is that they actually crossed the frontier in force. Instructions were sent to General Lindsay to take active steps for the defense of the frontier. A considerable force left here yesterday afternoon for the frontier, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith

OTTOWAY, May 25.—The United States government has 150 regular troops on their way to Ogdensburg. Four hundred Fenians were left behind to-day at Rome for want of accommodation. The men of the garrison, with artillery and two guns of field artillery, leave this afternoon for Prescott.

PRESCOTT, May 25.—A large force of volunteers, including artillery, are under arms here.

OGDENSBURG, May 25.—It is reported the Fenians contemplate an attack on Cornwall, Canada.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—A report received dated St. Albans, Vt., 4 P. M., stated that heavy fighting had been going on near Franklin since noon between the forces under O'Neil and the Canadian militia.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 25.—A company of the First United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, are under orders to move immediately.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The news from the Canadian border creates great sensation here. The Fenian headquarters are nearly deserted. The number of men left here is stated at 8,000, and it is claimed 7,000 or 8,000 more enlisted to-day. Rumor claims Fitzhugh Lee is to command the Fenians, and has already gone to the front. Other Southern officers leave here to-night for Canada.

The latest report is that 600 United States troops started for the border. Telegrams from St. Albans say late last night the Fenian force concentrated at Franklin, moved forward and entered Canada, threw out pickets and waited till daylight, when they advanced upon Freligsburg. They were there met by a force of Canadian volunteers. A skirmish ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the Canadians, who lost several killed and wounded. Four extra trains arrived this morning, loaded with Fenians, who left at once for the front.

BOSTON, May 25.—Reports received at the Fenian headquarters are that an advance guard, under Captain Monagan, of Burlington, Vermont, crossed the border this forenoon and took possession of Pigeon Hill, the Sixtieth Rifles falling back without firing a gun. General Donnelly is in command of the invading column, which had not yet advanced. A raid had been made on the Grand Trunk Railroad fifteen miles above Island Pond and five miles from the border, and two hundred and thirty rails were torn up in order to stop and capture a cattle train now on the way to Boston.

OGDENSBURG, May 25.—Five hundred Fenians with arms, and between seventy-five and one hundred wagons containing ammunition and military stores, passed through Mossina last night and this morning going towards Hogansburgh. Four hundred Fenians arrived at Watertown last night and this morning. The number of Fenians at St. Albans is estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800. Col. Mosoy, the ex-Confederate guerrilla, is there organizing the cavalry. The Fenian plan of the campaign is said to be to send small parties of cavalry to harrass the border at various points, thus distracting attention of the Canadian forces, while the main body of Fenians will make a grand attack in some unexpected quarter.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The latest dispatches received state that the Fenians are at Trout River in Huntington county, intending to cross. Six hundred volunteers leave for the front at noon. The Sixty-ninth regiment is expected at four o'clock from Quebec. The Fenians to the number of three thousand are at Pigeon Hill, and are throwing up intrenchments. Col. Russell and the Prince Consort's Own Rifles have gone to the front with the Montreal volunteers to attack the intrenchments. Prince Arthur goes with this regiment on Col. Russell's staff. Col. Osborne Smith is in command of the volunteers who go as the advance guard. The Fenian movements will not interfere with the Red River expedition. Great satisfaction is expressed at President Grant's proclamation. A battery of artillery has just left for the front, and all the other troops in the city are ready to move at a moment's notice. The Volunteers all respond with the utmost readiness. It is thought the military authorities will not attempt to check the invaders near the border, but will allow them to come in some distance in order to get a good chance at them.

OTTAWA, May 25.—Intelligence has been received here that fighting has actually commenced between the troops and Fenians at Pigeon Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—James Gibbons, President of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, states that the present so-called Fenian raid upon Canada is unauthorized by the Fenian Brotherhood, being merely a personal enterprise by irresponsible parties.

DETROIT, 10:00 P. M., May 25.—The Fenian movements in this vicinity is so quietly conducted that it is impossible to obtain positively reliable intelligence. A movement in some direction is certainly on foot. Not less than one hundred men left the city last night, and another detachment will probably go to-night. Their most probable destination is towards Bay City. Great efforts are being made among the Fenians to raise money, and it is thought they have been moderately successful.

TORONTO, May 25.—News is received here that General O'Neill has been arrested by the United States authorities and is now lodged in jail in St. Albans. The Fenians attacked the home guard at Cook's Corners, but were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded. No losses on the Canadian side.

BUFFALO, May 25.—General Starr and Major O'Keefe, with a hundred men from Cincinnati, left for the front this afternoon.

ST. ALBANS, May 25.—At about half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon the Fenians, who had been for several hours previous busy in unpacking their arms and otherwise getting ready for action, at Hubbard's Corner, one and a half mile beyond Franklin, took up their line of march, and when they arrived near the house of Alvan Richards, about twenty rods this side of the border they halted, and General O'Neill made the following speech:

"Soldiers:—This is the advanced guard of the Irish American army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. For your own country you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward, march!"

The advance company was from Burlington, and is commanded by Captain Wm. Cronan, of that city. At the conclusion of O'Neill's address, he lifted his hat and replied, "General, I am proud that Vermont has the honor of leading this advance. Ireland may depend upon us to do our duty." The advance was then resumed by flank in the open road, and as Captain Cronan's company passed Richards's house and were descending a little hill towards the line, they were surprised by a sharp volley from some Canadian troops, whose position had been concealed. The fire was instantly returned by Cronan's men, and quite a sharp fire was kept up for some time. The Canadians were posted behind rocks and trees, and had, of course, advantage of the Boys in Green. It is reported that one Fenian was killed, and Captain Cronan wounded in the thigh. The skirmish was witnessed by quite a number of citizens.

United States Marshal Foster and Deputy Marshal Falley took commanding positions part of the way up the hill, and were under fire all the time. About one o'clock, when O'Neill had gone to the right of his command, General Foster had his close carriage brought to a near position, and immediately arrested General O'Neill by virtue of the President's proclamation. The General said he refused to be arrested, and had forces which he would use for his protection. The United States Marshal, seeing a lot of Fenians close at hand, threw open the carriage door, and with the help of Falley, thrust the Fenian leader into the back seat, the officials leaped into their seats and their horses left in hot haste. The General arrived at the Welden House, in this village, at four o'clock. O'Neill was soon after arraigned before United States Commissioner Jacob M. Smalley for violation of the neutrality laws. He waived an examination, and in default of $20,000 bail, was taken to Burlington this evening to be committed. The arrest of General O'Neill has fallen like a wet blanket on the Fenians, and reports from the front this evening say they are badly demoralized. The Fenians fought well, but it is evident they were not reinforced, as they expected to be. There cannot be at the outside about the place where the skirmish took place more than five hundred men, whereas ammunition for four times that number had been provided. It is reported that many are already on their way back to St. Albans to take transportation for home.

The half-past six o'clock train from the South this evening landed here about 120 more men, who immediately took their departure. Unless the Fenians are heavily reinforced, the movement, so far as this section is concerned, will prove a very great fizzle.

Later intelligence places the number killed at two and wounded two. One of the killed is Lieutenant Murray, of Boston, and the other a Burlington boy, whose name has not been ascertained. Company "G," Fifth United States Heavy Artillery, Captain Richard Arnold commanding, stationed at Plattsburg, arrived here and pitched their tents on the north side of the park. More United States troops are expected to-morrow, and it is rumored General Meade will soon make his appearance. The streets of St. Albans present a lively scene to-night. Knots of men are gathered about, discussing the news and speculating as to the probable result of the Fenian movement. It is also reported that several companies of British regulars from Quebec have arrived in Montreal, and will be sent forward to the front as rapidly as possible. Great excitement prevails in Montreal and all along the border.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 25.—Batteries C and M, First United States Artillery, Col. Langdon commanding, passed here to-night, going north, *en route* for Ogdensburg. The Fenian Major General Gleason and staff were on the same train. Battery E, First Artillery, Major Frank Laylor in command, passed here on another train. General Davis, of cavalry fame during the war, also passed north to-night. It is rumored he is to take an important Fenian command.

ROCHESTER, May 25.—The Fenian excitement is increasing. A train eastward this evening took three car loads—two of them came from the West. It is stated a large number go to-morrow.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The following has been received from the frontier: The Fenians attacked Col. Smith's outposts at Frelighsburg.

About one hundred men Fenians advanced in column, and with an advance guard about two hundred strong our men repulsed the attack. Fenian loss, three killed and several wounded; Canadian loss so far, none. The Fenians were not fired on until they crossed the line.

LATER—The Fenians have fallen back. Between two and three hundred left Portland for Island Pond this morning. The United States authorities seized twenty-six packages of arms at Portland. There is a Fenian demonstration towards Huntington. From 300 to 500 have marched to Trout river, but the Canadian volunteers are ready to receive them. Other Fenian squads, with arms and ammunition, are marching rapidly in the direction of Trout river.

FRELIGHSBURG, May 26, 6 P. M.—Col. Smith reports the Fenians still in front, but demoralized. It is reported the loss of the Fenians were a Captain wounded and twelve killed and missing.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—A company of the Fifth United States Artillery at Fort Adams, Newport, is ordered to be ready to move.

BUFFALO, May 25.—Six hundred Fenians left this afternoon and evening for the East. There is quite an influx of Fenians from abroad to-night. No more troops will leave until to-morrow afternoon. Five hundred Canadian volunteers are quartered at the village of Fort Erie, opposite this city. Yesterday orders were issued by the express companies not to ship treasure by the Canadian routes. Insurance companies are not taking risks on the Welland canal. More Fenians are expected to-night by the Erie Railway, Lake Shore road and Lake steamers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The actual opening of hostilities has allayed, temporarily at least, the differences among the Fenians here. Prominent leaders of the Savage wing are organizing a regiment to leave for the border. At least 4,000 volunteers were enrolled to-day at Hibernia Hall. Five hundred men were enrolled within five hours. It is stated positively to-day that 1,500 left for different points along the border. Five hundred started on the Hudson River Railroad in charge of Vice President Egan, of the O'Neil branch of the Brotherhood. St. Albans is the destination of the majority. Large sums are being subscribed in aid of the cause. The Fenians are moving in New Jersey. A party of fifty men left Paterson and Newark to-day, and Paterson promises 100 more to-morrow. A party of fifteen also went from Elizabeth this evening.

THE SPANISH GARROTE.

Execution of the Brothers Aguero—Wonderful Feat of Endurance—Details of the Execution.

HAVANA, May 17.—On Saturday last Spanish Havana was gratified with the execution by the garrote of two young men of good birth, superior education, and gentle manners, for the crime of resisting Spanish domination in this island and fighting for what the Americans deem the inalienable right of self-government. They died with perfect calmness and serenity, winning reluctant admiration from their enemies and many an expression of sympathy from others.

Gaspar and Diego Aguero, respectively twenty-six and twenty-two years of age, were born in the city of Puerto Principe, sons of Don Constantino and Donna Graciana Aguero, both belonging to the old blue-blood families of Camaguey. The oldest was educated in Paris, the other in New York, in which latter place both had resided for a considerable time. They were both highly accomplished adepts in all physical exercises, speaking many languages and acquainted with the literature of all.

The brothers were tried by court martial, and sentenced to die by the garrote. Even the Spaniards, who seldom have a tear for their enemies, were affected by their unassuming yet noble bearing, and it is stated that the Spanish officer who defended them at one stage of the proceedings broke into an uncontrollable fit of weeping. After the sentence was read to them they turned and grasped each other's hands with a cheerful smile, and spoke a few words in English, not understood by those around them, but regarded as words of affection and encouragement. They were at once placed in the capilla, where two Jesuit priests were sent them. These they received with gentle courtesy, but declined to receive the consolations of the Church, professing themselves rationalists. The priests were fascinated by their manner and bearing, and afterwards were loud in their encomiums upon them. They were subsequently taken to the Principe fortress, the hour of four Saturday evening being fixed for the execution. An immense crowd gathered, and it is estimated that full seven thousand people were present. The scaffold had been built very high in order that the spectacle—for as such it was intended—might be witnessed by all.

Before being taken to execution the irons were removed from them that they might bid each other farewell. As the chains dropped from them they embraced each other, the elder quietly remarking in French, "*Mourons tranquilles et sans parler*"—Let us die tranquilly and without speaking. The youngest issued from the fortress first, and was marched on foot to the fatal spot, a distance of near half a mile. He walked quietly, smoking the Cuban's inevitable cigarette, which he threw from him at the foot of the scaffold. Remarking the distance, he said to the priest, "The way is very long; I shall be tired before I reach there."

On arriving he, of his own motion, seated himself in the chair, and observing that it was too high, rose again that it might be adjusted. He placed his head in the collar, when the priest checked the executioner for a moment, again requesting him to confess. His only response was "*Acaba pronto*," (finish quickly!) The huge negro turned the fatal crank, a spasmodic thrusting forward of the lower part of the body followed, and a hero sat there dead. The corpse was taken from the chair and laid upon the platform, covered by a piece of canvas.

When the elder brother, who meanwhile had been marching from the fortress, mounted the scaffold, he gazed at his dead brother lying there, and, looking around upon the people, seemed about to speak, when the drums began beating. An amused smile stole over his features. He seated himself in the chair, declined the offer of the priest, and in an instant had gone to join the other, while loud shouts of "*Viva Espana*" broke from the volunteers in attendance and the populace.

In personal appearance the brothers Aguero were unusually prepossessing. Of the two the younger was the taller. They had dark eyes and hair, like their race, and in their death manifested a stoicism worthy of the Indian blood which doubtless flowed in their veins.

The fact that they were brought here to suffer an ignominious death by the garrote instead of being shot has caused much speculation and no small share of indignation. Even the Spanish officers say, "We all think it was wrong to garrote them."

STATE NEWS.

A Young Men's Christian Association is to be organized in Sunbury at an early day.

James Burns, a laborer employed at Stark's colliery, at Pittston, has mysteriously disappeared. He was seen last on the 15th of last month, supposed to be going home.

Michael Kearn, a single man and laborer in the National Mine at Minooka, Luzerne county, was crushed to death by a falling roof Friday afternoon.

The difficulties in Dickinson College have been settled, the rebellious students returning to their lessons.

Some of the miners in the Shamokin region have agreed to go to work at $9 per week for outside labor, $10 for inside and $12 for miners. In consequence of this agreement on the part of the men, some of the operators there resumed work on the 23d.

It is proposed to call the new Diocese to be formed out of Eastern Pennsylvania, (except Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery,) the Diocese of Reading.

Samuel Cowden, of Reading, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday by hanging himself with a clothes line. He was discovered and cut down in time to save his life. Cause, whisky.

Scarlet fever is very prevalent among children in the eastern part of the State. In Columbia, Lancaster county, it has desolated many households recently. Fifty-five deaths have occurred there of scarlet fever since the 1st inst., and many children are now lying in a critical condition. The community is much excited, and great precautions are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. There are also numerous cases in Harrisburg.

They have a special police in Brookville, under a recent act of the Legislature.

William Clark, Esq., ex-member of the Legislature from Dauphin county, died on Thursday last.

A Dunkard Love Feast will be held near Springville, in Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, on the 8th and 9th of June.

Augustus B. Miller, Superintendent of the machine shop belonging to the Lancaster Sash and Door Company, had his left hand so badly mangled by a moulding machine, on Monday morning, that it was found necessary to amputate the injured hand at the wrist.

On Saturday last a son of Jacob Bauer, of Plainfield township, Northampton county, aged twelve years, fell under a field roller, which he was driving, and was crushed to death.

Patrick Lee, Jr., and John Brown have been arrested for firing the coal breaker of E. S. Silliman & Co., at Mahanoy City last month. These two men had been discharged by Mr. Silliman and they have been boasting recently that they had paid off their former employer by burning his breaker.

Mrs. Martha Campbell, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, aged sixty-three, while whitewashing, last week, fell from the chair on which she was standing, and fractured her thigh.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will be held at Gettysburg, commencing on Tuesday, June 14th.

It is the intention of the Susquehanna Canal Company to considerably enlarge the canal, in order that boats of heavier tonnage may run. Work will be commenced next winter, and the endeavor will be to complete it for the following season's trade. This will be an important improvement, increasing as it will the shipping facilities of individual coal operators.

During a thunder storm at Scranton on Saturday, several houses were struck by lightning. Mr. George Van Loon was instantly killed, and James Richards and Mrs. Daniel Gulhart seriously injured. Considerable property was damaged by the storm.

On Saturday afternoon there was a severe explosion of fire damp at the Mount Pleasant mines, near Scranton. A man named Gibson was so severely burned that it is doubtful if he recovers. Six other men were considerably burned, but none fatally. Fire damp explosions have been quite frequent in different mines lately, and it is evident that additional precautions are necessary for the protection of the men who work in them.

Four prisoners escaped from the Luzerne county jail Saturday night.

James Mally, seven years old, was run over and dangerously injured by a runaway team, in Harrisburg on Monday.

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will be held in Harrisburg, on the third Tuesday of May next.

The total amount of the Philadelphia contribution to the Richmond sufferers is now fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

FOR the four weeks of April, the price of wheat in England had advanced over two shillings per quarter, and there appeared to be a prospect of a further advance. The stock in warehouse had been called upon, owing to the diminished imports and the hesitation of the farmers in England to sell. An unfavorable winter and spring had produced this affect. In France, also, breadstuffs had advanced. Our farmers may, before the season is over, be able to sell their grain at or near to remunerative prices.

JUVENILE Peabodys are in bloom at Albany, New York, and will some day make a noise in the world. The *Argus* tells of a little boy, his face besmeared with molasses, and his rags fluttering in the breeze, running up from the river, flourishing a dirty shingle, and screaming at the top of his voice to a comrade: "O, Bill! got as many boys and shingles as you can, for there's a big hogsit of 'lasses busted on the pavement—busted all to smash!"

A MAN, supposed to be George Livingston, was murdered Wednesday night and thrown into the river, at Oswego. It is said he is the victim of a relative of a young lady whom he seduced in New York.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Discussion in the Senate—Ferry and Morton as Leaders or Representative Men—How Shall We Treat the South—The Tariff Struggle—Who Carried the Day.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1870.

The Senatorial debate on the bill giving effect to the Fifteenth Amendment, makes plain what was suggested by the debate in that body on the Georgia question—that there are two parties within the Republican party. Such men as Mr. Morton, Mr. Drake, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Thayer are for harsh and proscriptive measures towards the South; while such men as Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Conkling, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Revels believe that assured peace lies in amnesty and cordial sympathy. In this present controversy the two theories joined issue through the clash between Mr. Morton and Mr. Ferry, both of whom spoke with a good deal of warmth and feeling. Mr. Ferry's was much the best speech of the two—close, logical, and generally free from demagogism.

Mr. Morton's speeches in this and the Georgia debate show that he has not advanced from his position of two years ago. As near as I can make out, he clings to the old issues, and holds that the chief part of the Republican stock in trade for the canvass of next fall consists of rebel hostility and Ku Klux outrages and insecurity to Unionists. Shall we never have done with this? If an example and warning is needed, it seems to me that the condition of Tennessee might be studied with advantage. In that State the proscriptive policy had free course; the results do not appear worth coveting, do they? Yet Mr. Morton and those who accept his leadership would have us still pursue this policy all through the South. Impatient with the slow growth of nationality, he would try to compel what must be won in the exercise of a broader patriotism.

Mr. Ferry and his associates look with a wider vision. They admit the necessity for passing such laws as will bring equality and security, but with the sword they would also extend the olive-branch. They recognize that sentiment cannot be governed by force; that wisdom does not lie in either anger or bitterness. Mr. Morton may resent his bull of excommunication against them every week, but their fealty to the Republican party is just as sound as his own, and, in my judgment, their labors tend to a larger and more healthful result.

The raw-head and bloody-bones argument has had its day, as I believe Mr. Morton will find when he leaves the artificial atmosphere of Washington and comes once more into contact with the people at home. The country is tired of this long-continued wrangling. Politically and with due regard to the South, Congress is required to address itself to measures that will encourage and stimulate progression and good-fellowship. With all due respect to Mr. Morton, the path he marks out for the coming canvass is neither the path of expediency nor patriotism. The heart of the nation is with Mr. Ferry.

There are also two parties in the Republican party on the tariff issue—I am not sure but I may say there are three. Mr. Kelley and his friends in the House labored for high and in some cases for monopoly duties. Mr. Schenck and his associates were content to secure more moderate protection; while Mr. Allison and his followers want a readjustment from the standpoint of revenue rather than protection. The majority of Republicans were undoubtedly willing to accept the rates offered by General Schenck, but the minority, headed by Mr. Allison and supported by the Democrats, were strong enough to outvote the friends of the bill.

The measure was dead ten or twelve weeks ago, as I then said. I saw what influences and antagonisms were at work behind it, and before the end of February came to the conclusion that it could not be carried through Congress. The result of two months' labor has justified my conviction. It may not seem to us of the East that they are wise, but it is a fact that the western representatives generally are opposed to the present tariff system. Their strength and influence killed Gen. Schenck's bill. With Democratic aid, they cut down his rates on every class of iron and steel; and when the measure went to the table, it was so widely different from what it was when reported, that many of its strongest original friends joined in striking the death-blow, while Allison was one of those who strove to avert this blow. He and his associates triumphed in committee, but protection triumphed when the bill was laid aside.

Truth to tell, the party was not ready to revise the tariff at present. A certain line of policy has been pursued since the Republicans came into power with Lincoln—by the support of most and the acquiescence of the rest. A considerable section of the party, mainly in the West, now demands a new departure. The issue must be fought out at the polls and before the people. The election of next fall will throw light on the situation. If the so-called tariff reformers are strong in the country, the ballot-box will tell the story. I doubt, myself, if it was wise as a piece of party business, to grapple with the tariff at all in this session of Congress. Having done so, we shall find it a decided issue in some sections next October and November; when December comes again we shall be a deal better prepared than we now are to satisfy the country.

MR. LINCOLN'S RELIGION.

A Reply to Mr. Herndon by Wm. O. Stoddard, Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretary.

Mr. Wm. O. Stoddard, Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretary, has addressed a letter to the New York *Standard* in reply to the statement made by Mr. Wm. H. Herndon, concerning the late President's religion. After referring to the early life and associations of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stoddard goes on to say:

However, as my own acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln did not begin until he had graduated from the singular schools through which he is carried in Mr. Herndon's letter, I prefer to take him as they left him, and see if he was indeed the sceptical and gloomy Deist that he is painted. Mr. Herndon says of him, to account for the way in which he swallowed so much "theism," "from so many and such varied sources, that "he had no fancy or imagination, and not much emotion." A keen humorist, an eloquent speaker, fond of and effective in the use of figure and metaphor, he may certainly be credited with something of fancy and imagination, and for my own part I have always deemed Mr. Lincoln one of the most emotional of men. Who so ready to melt with pity and sympathy at any tale of suffering or sorrow? to flash out with angry scorn at meanness or at wrong? to bow with unaffected and overwhelming grief over the disasters of his country or his friends? I have seen him only too often under the control of his emotions, and I am surprised at the opinion expressed by Mr. Herndon, even if that point is "essential to his case"—as I am inclined to think it is. But the letter goes on:

"Mr. Lincoln had not much hope and no faith in things that lie outside of the domain of demonstration; he was so constituted—so organized—that he could believe nothing unless his senses or logic could reach it. I have often read to him a law point, a decision, or something I fancied; he could not understand it till he took the book out of my hand, and read the thing for himself. He was terribly, vexatiously skeptical."

I cannot imagine what was the trouble with Mr. Herndon's reading. I have had occasion to read a great many things to Mr. Lincoln, and he not only never failed to understand them, but always seemed willing to believe that I had read correctly just what was written or printed, without any sort of skepticism.

I cannot at this moment recall any distinct assertions made by Mr. Lincoln, relating to matters of religious belief, but we do not gather our conceptions of the religion of other men altogether from their repetitions of any formal creed; and this I can say, that, after being with him daily for three years and a half, in all the wonderful variety of circumstances which marked his administration, I am convinced this day that, in the best and truest sense, Abraham Lincoln was a Christian.

That he had an abiding faith in the overruling providence of God, in His active interference in the affairs of men and nations, is beyond possible question. From the hour when, in parting from his friends in Springfield, he asked them to "pray for him," to the day when he penned his last "Thanksgiving Proclamation," —aye, to the very day of his death,—he never failed, privately or publicly, to acknowledge our dependence on, and accountability to, our Heavenly Father; and his steadfast endurance under defeat and calamity, his unflinching firmness in the darkest hours of the nation's agony, were due, more than anything else, to his faith and hope,—that "faith and hope" which Mr. Herndon denies him,—that the God of Battles was on our side and that He would give us the victory. As to Mr. Lincoln's earlier views concerning the Bible I have nothing to say; most men are troubled at some time in their lives with the disease of skepticism, though it is only with weak or deformed mental constitutions that it becomes chronic, and Mr. Lincoln was neither of these. He read the Bible a great deal, and it was probably in that much abused book that he discovered the Divine command which he strove to obey in his famous "Sunday order," from which I quote as follows:

"The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High."

Strange words for a gloomy Deist, who "sometimes denied the existence of a God!"

Quotations might be multiplied, but it is perhaps unnecessary, as the popular instincts, keener and wiser than any "theistic" lawyer, have long since decided that, contrary to Mr. Herndon's conclusions, Mr. Lincoln, first, believed in the God he prayed to, and on whose help he confidently relied; second, believed in the authority of the book which he quoted as Divine law, and whose mandates he not only strove to honor in his own person, but in the respect required for them of those under his authority; third, that whatever may have been Mr. Lincoln's vagaries of opinion in former days, the rubbish of New Salem theism was burned out of him in the fiery furnace of long trial, great sorrow, and compelled acknowledgment of Divine power.

Let us hear no more of Abraham Lincoln's infidelity, under what name soever it be characterized; his life, his labors, his faith, his hope, his trust, alike forbid it. If he was not what some would admit to be a "Christian," he has at least left no record of illogical inconsistency between his public utterances, his private life, and his heart's belief.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

174 Chambers street, N. Y. May 18, 1870.

THE GERMANS AND THE POPE.

The Antagonism Between Them—Dislike of German Theology.

A letter from Rome to the Vienna *Presse* says: "It must furnish every thoughtful individual with food for grave reflection to see how German learning, and especially German theology, which is everywhere else so highly esteemed, is so little appreciated in this vaunted capital of Christianity. Not a single German Protestant work can be procured from any Roman bookseller, and we even ask in vain for the writings of the ablest and most learned Catholic theologians of Germany. As may be supposed, not a book is to be seen that has been put into the Roman Index. The German bookseller, Spithover, keeps nothing but ultramontane wares, and receives every one ungraciously who inquires for any work of a different class. Thus the members of the Council are entirely uninfluenced by German writers, and, as far as this is concerned, the Jesuits could have proposed no more suitable locality than Rome. The longer the Council lasts the more easily will many German bishops forget whatever theology they took with them across the Alps. Many members of the liberty minority feel most acutely this deprivation of German theological literature, while examining the schemata submitted to them, and inquire eagerly for Janus in Spithover's shop, where, however, they find only Hergenrother's *Anti-Janus*. As to the works of Dollinger or Froschhammer, it would be much easier to procure them in Australia than in Rome.

"The Pope makes no great secret of the little store he sets by the Germans, nor does he conceal that their secession would not be unwelcome to him, because, as he expresses himself, the church would thus be 'purified.' On a recent occasion he spoke very frankly on this subject with a cardinal who directed his attention to the movement that had begun in Germany. The words of his Holiness were: *Chi? Possono divenire scismatici, sara perpolita la chiesa.* (What of that? They may become schismatics, and the church will be purified.)"

THE laborers on the Kansas Pacific Railroad demand that they shall be armed for the protection of their lives and threaten that if their demand be not complied with they will seize a passenger train and come in, thus ejecting the passengers and leaving them to the tender mercies of the savages.

CITY MATTERS.

WILKINSBURG AND EDGEWOOD.

Application for an Independent School District—Appointment of Commissioners.

On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, attorneys for petitioners, presented a petition signed by numerous citizens of Wilkins township, praying for the formation of the territory upon which they reside into a separate and independent school district, with the following bounds, to wit: On the west, the line of the city of Pittsburgh; on the south, starting from said line, by a line parallel with the northern boundary of Wilkins township, far enough south to include the lands of Dr. J. S. King, till it strikes a ravine between the lands of Dr. King and James Swisshelm; thence following said ravine to a road which crosses it midway between the Duquesne Coal Company's tipple and James McKelvy's residence; thence along said road to the foot of the hill, north of James McKelvy's residence; thence in a northerly direction, crossing the turnpike at a point between the residence of George Johnston and the top of Wilkinsburg hill; thence by a line northerly so as to include the lands of Johnston and W. H. Devore; thence in a westerly direction to the city line, so as to include the lands of Alexander Nimick.

The petitioners pray the appointment of Commissioners to view the premises and report to the court, at its next term, the bounds of the proposed new district, either according to the bounds set forth in this petition, or such other bounds as they may think advisable, together with their opinion on the expediency of establishing or not establishing the same, in pursuance of the terms of the supplement to the school law, approved May 8, 1855, and of the further supplement thereto, approved April 11, 1862.

The Court made the following order: "And now, May 21, 1870, the within petition presented in open Court, whereupon the same is ordered to be filed, and the Court appoint Robert Clugston, George G. Negley and Thomas Aiken, commissioners to view the premises and report to the Court at its next term, the bounds of the proposed new district, either according to the bounds set forth in this petition, or such other bounds as they may think more advisable, together with their opinion on the expediency of establishing such new district."

The boundaries above set forth, as we are informed, comprise what is now known as the Wilkinsburg sub-district, or nearly so—the alterations being but slight. The proposed new district includes Wilkinsburg and Edgewood, both flourishing suburban villages, which are rapidly increasing in population. The present school facilities are entirely inadequate to the wants of the community, and the people are greatly inconvenienced in consequence, being compelled to send their children to select schools and academies, and to such public schools as are fit and accessible in other districts. Wilkins township, which now comprises one school district, (with the exception of the borough of Braddock) extends from the city line on the west, to Turtle Creek on the east, and is one of the largest and wealthiest townships in the county. The portion proposed to be cut off has ample population for a first class graded school, and the demands for better educational facilities have become most urgent. The township being large, those taxpayers residing at points remote from the vicinity, oppose the erection of a building suitable for grading the classes, because their children could not attend it. Hence the necessity has been forced upon the residents in the villages named, to apply to the court for a separate district, which will enable them to build a suitable house, and support it at their own proper cost. The petition is signed by over seventy tax-payers, and perhaps not half of those favorable to the project, got an opportunity to sign the paper. The people are unanimously in favor of the new district, realizing that it opens up to them the only way for obtaining suitable means and facilities for the education of their children. Every friend of the common school system in that district, will welcome this opportunity for collecting, under one roof, some two hundred children of school age, who are now virtually deprived of those educational facilities which the law contemplates and requires.

The Commissioners are gentlemen of intelligence and probity, and being well informed in regard to the requirements of the school law, will give this matter the consideration which its importance demands, and make such report as their best judgment shall dictate.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Reputable Citizen of New Castle Gets Married on Wednesday and Disappears Mysteriously on Friday—Description of the Missing Man—Reward Offered.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Marcus L. Reynolds, a very worthy citizen of New Castle, Lawrence county, and son of Mr. John F. Reynolds, an old and wealthy resident of that place, disappeared from his friends in the most mysterious manner, and under the most painful circumstances, as he had been married to Miss Emma Thomas, on the Wednesday evening previous, and had every preparation made for a wedding trip to Blairsville, in Indiana county, where his wife had numerous relations residing. Having been afflicted with the ague, and having had a chill on Sunday, his physician advised a postponement of the proposed tour. The advice was heeded, and the trip put off until the following Monday. Thursday he remained at home with his wife, and on Friday felt so much better that he concluded to leave on Saturday for Blairsville. Accordingly he sent a note down to his father, telling him of his intention and subsequently visited home himself, and bade the family all an affectionate farewell, promising to return about the 30th—next Monday. This was about ten o'clock on Friday morning. Leaving the house of his father, he was noticed going in the direction of his father-in-law's, where his wife was, but he never reached there, nor has he been seen by any of the friends since.

When night came and he had not returned, several men started out, scouring the woods adjacent, in the hopes of finding him, but without success. Saturday the search was continued, the hunting party of the night before having been considerably augmented. Sunday it had swelled to over two hundred, and the most faithful search failed to discover any traces of him. However, on this day the friends of the missing man learned that, after leaving his father's house, he had been seen going in the direction of Moravia, a village about five miles from New Castle. Thither a party bent their steps, and on inquiry they ascertained from a boy that he had on Friday afternoon taken a strange man across the creek in a skiff. The description furnished by the lad accorded precisely with Reynolds's. The lad also stated that, when alighting from the skiff, the man told him he had no money and could not pay him anything. Pursuing the search, the party next learned that a man answering Reynolds's description had taken the three o'clock train on Friday, at Moravia, for Pittsburgh. No stone has been left unturned to discover the missing man, the locality of his disappearance having been thoroughly searched, and the water in the canal having been drained off under the belief that he might have been drowned.

The following is a description of the missing man: Six feet high; full black beard, and fair complexion; twenty-six years of age; dressed in green barred pants, black coat, and low round top hat. A suitable reward is offered for any information as to his whereabouts, and his distressed friends will be deeply thankful to any one who will take the trouble to advise them of any fact connected with his movements or fate after leaving home.

Mr. Reynolds was very comfortably situated, having a house of his own, furnished before his marriage and ready for occupancy, and had other property beside. He was a very worthy and reputable citizen, and was perfectly sound in his mind. His mysterious disappearance, under these circumstances, naturally filled the minds of his friends with the most painful apprehensions. The first supposition was that he had been murdered, and hence the very thorough searches that were made for his body. The thought that he had committed suicide was also entertained, but the failure to find the body dispelled this idea in a measure. It is generally believed now that he became deranged and wandered off, probably taking the cars for this city, as above stated.

A SPECK OF RIOT.

Row at Mansfield.

Saturday evening, about six o'clock, some drunken coal miners raised a slight disturbance in a saloon at Mansfield, near the car station. Officer Clark, who was on hand promptly, succeeded in quelling it without much difficulty. Some time afterwards the officer was notified that the same parties had visited another tavern and inaugurated a row which was in progress. Hurrying to the saloon referred to, he found the two drunken miners aforementioned, hard at it. He interfered, separated them, and putting the "nippers" on one, handed him into the custody of a citizen, and then placing the "nippers" on the other fellow escorted both to the office of Squire Wm. Hill. Information for disorderly conduct was made against the pair and after a hearing Justice Hill fined them. It is but proper to state here for the benefit of roughs in Mansfield, that at the last session of the Legislature the provisions of the bill relating to the punishment of drunks and disorderlies in the borough of South Pittsburgh was extended to Mansfield, and the township in which it is located, and Justice Hill means to deal with offenders according to the power vested in him.

But to our story. The parties arrested were unable to pay the fines imposed, and the officer took them to a box car on the Pan Handle Railroad, to await transportation to the County Jail. While so confined, a party of their drunken companions came up and wanted to open the car, but the officer warned them that they did so at their peril, whereupon they desisted. A wagon was procured, and the officer was about starting to the city with the prisoners, when they paid their fines and were discharged.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending May 24, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 103,388—Nut lock; Casper Dittman, Lacock.

No. 103,323—Manufacture of sheet iron; John D. Grey, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and John Lippincott, same place.

No. 103,491—Furnace for boiling and puddling iron; James Westerman, Sharon.

No. 103,417—Device for adjusting cross heads of locomotives; James D. Oakley and Richard English, Oil City.

No. 102,447—Adjustable connection of sucker rod to walking beams; Adam Good, Jr., Titusville.

No. 103,475—Refrigerating vessel; Leopold Kinc and Andrew Patterson, Pittsburgh.

No. 103,478—Platform scale; Chester C. Lyman, Edinborough.

SOME anxiety has been felt by Philadelphians lest, in the reconstruction of the Presbyterian Church, the business offices of the Boards of Publication on Chestnut street should be removed to New York. The *Press* believes from the tone of the report on that matter, presented to the Assembly last week, that the important business houses are to be consolidated, and to remain in that city. The property at 821 Chestnut street will probably be sold and a new building adapted to the vastly increased business of the united boards be erected upon the site now occupied by the Presbyterian House opposite the Mint.

IT will be curious to note the demeanor of those "children of the forest" of antagonistic feelings when they meet the "Great Father" at Washington. Red Cloud and his savage foes, Spotted Tail and Swift Bear, will doubtless have a demonstrative pow-wow which may require the "Great Father" to enact the part of the "Great Pacificator." "When Greek meets Greek," &c.

THE examination of Wm. Comery, charged with placing obstructions on the Hartford and Erie Railroad, resulted in holding him in five hundred dollars bail for trial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25, 1870.

The money market exhibited more animation to-day at the prevailing rates and stocks generally, though lacking speculative animation, showed a considerable tendency towards firmness and increased buoyancy.

—The New York *World* says that the prices of the leading stocks, gold and government bonds were forced down by the pressure of sales and sensational rumors in regard to the passage of Mr. Boutwell's funding bill. When the pressure of sales was withdrawn prices reacted upwards, showing the natural tendency of the market. The programme for forcing prices down by the bears, assisted by the bulls who went to buy stocks cheap, is likely to be carried out with frequent fluctuations until Wednesday, when the Committee of Ways and Means is expected to consider the funding bill. In regard to Mr. Boutwell's funding bill causing prices to decline, the question may be well asked: If Mr. Boutwell expects to sell a four and four-and-a-half per cent. bond at par in gold, equal to 114 in currency, why then should people expect railway stocks paying eight to ten per cent. dividends to decline in price below 100, and six per cent. government bonds to decline below 114, Mr. Boutwell's prices for four and four-and-a-half per cent. bonds?

The stock market was unsettled and declined, with frequent fluctuations, under the manipulations of influential parties to engineer lower prices for the purpose of buying cheaper. The death of Mr. Alanson Robinson, of the firm of Robinson & Cox, was used to depress the market by reports that he was a large holder of stocks which would require to be sold. Lake Shore was the chief point of attack, and was sold down to 95⅞. Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi and New York Central sympathized with the decline in Lake Shore. Few stocks were pressing for sale by real holders. It is well for operators to bear in mind that the parties who are now working to force the market down are doing so simply for the purpose of buying as cheap as they can, preparatory to loading up with stocks before the great advance in prices which they expect this summer. The Southern State securities were dull.

—The New York *Evening Post* of the 24th says: The money market has worked with extreme ease throughout the day at three to five per cent. All the markets are strong this afternoon, chiefly owing to the contradiction of yesterday's Washington dispatches to which we alluded in an earlier edition. The contradiction comes in the form of private advices which explicitly deny that the Committee of Ways and Means are or have been for a week past considering any funding bill, that any day has been set apart for its consideration, or that there is any change of sentiment in the committee in regard to a funding scheme. Whether to-day's advices are correct or not, it is apparent from the course of the markets that they are believed in influential quarters.

Gold since our last edition has been firm, with sales at 114⅛@114¼. Foreign exchange is firm at our last quotations.

Government bonds are strong and higher. The stock market since our last edition has been strong, with the principal dealings in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Northwestern and Reading. The leading stock house in Exchange Place have been heavy buyers to-day, as they were also yesterday. The annual report of the Pacific Mail will not be ready for publication before next week.

At 3:30 the market was strong but lower than the highest sales of the afternoon.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¼	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds '62	111½	111½	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111¼	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111¼	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '67	113⅝	113½	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108⅛	108¼	108⅜
Gold	114¼	114⅜	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day: Gold, 114⅜; '81 bonds, 117¼; '62's, 111⅝; '64's, 111¼; old '65's, 111¼; 10-40's, 108⅜; 5-20, January and July, '65, 113½; do January and July, '67, 113⅝; do January and July, '68, 113⅝; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 92½; Currency Pacifics, 112⅞.

—At a meeting of the Committee of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, held this day, it was,

Resolved, That the banks be recommended to observe Decoration Day as far as practicable, and that the Clearing House be also closed on that day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches as received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 25, 1870.	10 30 A M	11 30 A M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	201	201¼	201	201¼	201½
New Jersey Central		108⅝		108⅝	
Erie	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Harlem		144¼		144¼	
Reading	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Michigan Central		123⅛		123⅛	
Michigan Southern	97⅝	97⅛	97¼	97⅝	97⅝
Illinois Central		137¼		138	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		107¼		108¼	
Chicago and Northwestern	82¼	81⅝	82	82	82½
Do preferred	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛
Rock Island	118⅝	118⅞	119	118⅝	119⅛
St. Paul	65⅛	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
St. Paul preferred	80⅛	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	81
Toledo and Wabash		55⅝		55⅝	55⅞
Toledo and Wabash pref		73		73	
Fort Wayne		94⅝		95	
Chicago and Alton		114		115	
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
Western Union Telegraph		33		33	
Pacific Mail	38⅞	39	39	38⅝	39
Adams Express		63⅛		63⅛	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		14⅝		15	
American M. U. Express		44		43⅝	
United States Express		45⅛		45⅝	
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200⅞	201⅛	⅛	
N. J. Central	108	108⅝	⅝	
Erie	23⅛	23⅛		
Harlem	144½	144¼		¼
Reading	105¼	105⅝	⅜	
Mich. Central	123⅛	123⅛		
Mich. Southern	97⅛	97⅝	⅜	
Illinois Central	138	138		
Clev. and Pitts	107	108¼	1¼	
Chicago and North	82⅛	82⅜	¼	
Do. preferred	89⅛	89⅜	¼	
Rock Island	118⅝	119⅛	½	
St. Paul	65⅛	65⅜	¼	
Do. preferred	80⅝	81	⅜	
Tol. and Wabash	55⅛	55½	⅜	
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	94¾	95	¼	
Chicago and Alton	113	115	2	
Ohio and Miss	38⅝	39	⅜	
Western U. Tel	33	33		
Pacific Mail	38⅝	39	⅜	
Adams Express	63½	63½		
Wells, Fargo & Co	14⅝	15	⅜	
American M. U. Ex	43⅝	43⅝		
U. S. Express	44½	45⅝	1⅛	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 25, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was not an active one generally, although for certain articles we are reported a fair amount of activity. So far as relates to prices we have but few changes to notice, and these will be found under their appropriate heads. The weather yesterday was favorable for out-door transactions. The effect on business was very perceptible. Our rivers are in good boating order, a good sized fleet of towboats having taken their departure since our last. Had there been more water in the Monongahela the run would have been larger. The bar at the mouth of Turtle creek prevented boats that were drawing over 5½ feet from passing. The result was a large amount of coal was unable to get out. Produce—The following are the receipts of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	5,917	6,121
Apples, bbls	257	222
Cheese, bxs	273	449
Corn, sacks	2,872	3,232
Wheat, sacks	6,768	7,644
Barley, sacks	1,558	1,329
Rye, sacks	2,019	2,019
Oats, sacks	5,441	5,654
Butter, pkgs	191	114

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market exhibited less firmness. The demand has fallen off for most kinds; besides, the receipts have increased, the tendency being downward. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Oats, 315 sacks; rye, 128 sacks; barley, 175 sacks; wheat, 2,376 sacks; corn, 317 sacks. The present rates with sales were as follows: Wheat—the mills being well supplied, are less anxious to purchase; prices are a shade easier; red winter $1 15@1 18; white $1 25@1 28. Oats—market weak; prices, however, are no lower; the rates from first hands were 48@49c; from store the usual advance was obtained. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; correct figures are difficult to obtain; ear nominal at 83@85c; shelled 88@90c. Rye—the demand and sales were limited; prices unchanged, ranging from 95@97c ₩ bushel. Barley—buyers appear to have absented themselves; we have heard of no transactions for some time; we omit figures.

ASHES—The firmness in the Eastern markets has produced a change. We are reported regular sales of soda ash, common, at 4c; refined, 4½c; potash, 7½@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ₩ barrel. Market well supplied.

APPLES—The season for activity has passed. The sales until the new crop comes in will be few and far between. Choice descriptions would bring $4 50@5 ₩ bbl; common lots sold at various prices. Small receipts reported.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store: fancy $5 50; No. 1 at $4 50; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 ₩ dozen, as per quality.

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1 50@1 75 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving since the advent of warm weather. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Apples sold at 6@7c ₩ ℔; peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 28@32c ₩ ℔.

CARBON OIL—The market was a weak one; prices, however, were no lower. Sales of standard brands were reported at 21@21½c ₩ gallon in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of Factory at 15@16c; Goshen, Ohio, 15c; New York 17c ₩ ℔. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@16c ₩ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand; prices, however, have undergone no change. We quote as follows: Shoulders 13½c for plain, 15½@15½c for sugar cured do; sides, ribbed 16½c, clear short rib 17½c, clear do 17½c; breakfast bacon 18½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20½@21c.

MESS PORK—$30 00@30 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ℔ caddies 19½@19½c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₩ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₩ dozen.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in timothy or clover seed. Flaxseed is held at $2 15@2 20 ₩ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls $6; in sacks $4 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennesee at 8@9c ₩ ℔.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₩ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

HAY—The market remains dull. Sales were reported at a variety of prices ranging from $12, $16@18.

PEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₩ bushel.

BEESWAX—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 40c ₩ ℔.

FLOUR—The market was quiet. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts since our last were 920 barrels. There was a fair local demand at the following: from store: Choice winter wheat in bbls $5 60; $5 35 in sacks; fancy white wheat $6 in bbls, and $5 75 sacks; white spring flour $5 35 in bbls, and $5 in sacks; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Star Light $5 85; Springfield $5 75; Lilly white $5 50, and 25@30c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 85 ₩ bbl; Dayton City $5 85; Wayne City $6; Gem of the West $5 75; Andrews's choice $6 25 ₩ bbl, and 25c off in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 60; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ₩ barrel.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand for local purposes at the following: No 1 mackerel $26@29 ₩ bbl; No 2 large $17; No 3 large $14½; No 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50c additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 50; No 3 $2. Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $8 50. Codfish 5c ₩ ℔.

LIME—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand; sales of common white at $1 75; Cleveland white $2 25 ₩ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; sales of Louisville Hydraulic $3 00@3 75 ₩ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₩ ton.

POULTRY—Market firm, with regular sales of live chickens by the coop at 90c@$1 00 ₩ pair. with a fair trade demand; we quote sales at

BUTTER—The market retains the firmness we have previously noticed. We can report a steady trade demand, being fully up with the supply. Good to choice roll sold at 18, 20@23c ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 05@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $1 00@6 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, according to age.

POTATOES—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 35@40c; sales prime peach blows from store at 45@48c ₩ bushel.

FEED—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale prices for round lots: Bran $1 00 ₩ cwt; ship-stuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₩ cwt.

EGGS—The market was firm with an active demand, with a light stock to operate with; we can report sales at 17@19c ₩ dozen.

HOMINY—The market was inactive. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $6 00@6 50 ₩ barrel.

HEMP—We are noted sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $167 ₩ ton.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ₩ bushel.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6 00 ₩ doz.

GROCERIES—The market is reported active; prices strong at quotations; dealers are looking for higher prices, as we are on the eve of a promising crop of all kinds of fruit.

COFFEE—Market settled and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18½c; good 19@20c; prime 21@21½c; choice 22@22½c; fancy 23½@23½c; Java 27c; roasted loose, 24c; papers, 25c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, 13¾@14c; A coffee, 13½c; B do 13c; extra C 12½c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Very little on market, and we quote from 10½@11½c, as to quality. Cuba—10½c for prime; 11c for choice. Porto Rico 10½@11c ₩ ℔.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 65c; Havemyer & Elder's drips 90c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey 75c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 55c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@90c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₩ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₩ ℔.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ₩ ℔.

RICE—Carolina at 7½@8c ₩ ℔.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11¼c; Corn Starch 11c ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₩ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₩ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 26, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was devoid of animation. There was nothing done worthy of notice. Buyers appear wide apart in their views; until one or the other gives way trade will be dull, and operations limited. As our business is to report sales, not make them, we must content ourselves with giving the asking rates.

CRUDE.

The market was dull, flat and unprofitable; quotations about the same as yesterday. Buyers appear to have absented themselves at least. There was no sales worthy of mention. Spot or May 11½c; June, 12c; July 12¼c; last five months 12¾c; all year S. O., 11¾c. B. O. all year was offered at 13½c. A sale of 1,000 bbls 40@45 gravity was reported at Oil City at $1 55 ₩ bbl.

REFINED.

The market has undergone but little alteration. During the afternoon more business was perceptible. Holders were asking a slight advance. The nominal rates were: Spot or May, 27c; June, 27c; July, 27¼c; August to December, 28¼c; B O all year, 29c old.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined at 52½ francs.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 25.—The *Herald* says that there was no important change in the creek market to-day, save a shade weaker feeling upon the lower road, $4 30 being the best offer made. Upon the upper creek $4 15@4 15 were bid, and a limited amount of transactions were reported at $4 15. There is little inclination to operate among buyers or sellers, and both parties are offering out sparingly in nearly all localities.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 15
500 bbls upper creek	4 15
500 bbls lower creek	4 15
500 bbls upper creek	4 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	4 20
500 bbls Rouseville	4 15
500 bbls Rouseville	4 15
500 bbls Rouseville	4 15
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 70

NEW YORK, May 25.—Closing on the 24th.—Crude—bulk unchanged in price with a quiet market and quoted at 15@15½c; 4,000 casks crude sold at 15½c, creek delivery; 5,000 bbls on private terms. Refined—dull market; prices in buyer's favor; sales 1,000 bbls for early delivery on private terms—reported at 27½c; 1,500 bbls for May, June and July on private terms; quotations this delivery 27½c; 10,000 bbls standard white deliverable up to July at 27½c; 3,000 cases sold on private terms. Philadelphia delivery—There is a very quiet market; prices irregular and more in buyer's favor; sales 1,000 bbls refined S W May at 27c; 4,500 bbls do 26c mainly at the inside price; 5,000 bbls June 27c, and 1,000 bbls first half June at 26¼c.

OIL CITY, May 25.—A little lower; creek delivery oil offering at $4 35, but $4 30 is the best bid; no disposition to operate; Oil City delivery nominally $4 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 25.—Market unchanged; if anything a shade weaker; lower road $4 30; upper creek $4 10@4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Market dull; P. L. S. W. 26½@27c; crude 19@19½c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 25.—Market firm; offering $4 30; asking $4 35.

SHAMBURG, May 25.—Market very quiet and nominally $4 15 on road, or $4 35@4 95 at wells.

PLEASANTVILLE, May 25.—Market very dull and nothing doing; $3 75@3 85 is bid at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 25.—Market little firmer; nothing doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 25, 2:30, P. M.—Crude 15c quiet and nominal; refined 27@27½c; sales 1,100 at 27½c; no buyers over 27c now. Market dull. Philadelphia, May 26½c; June 26½c. Market quiet and inactive.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 5:30 P. M.—May 26½@27c; June 27½c; July 27¾c; August 27¾c; August to December 28c. Crude 14@19c. Market quiet and inactive.

NEW YORK, May 25, 5:30 P. M.—The market closed dull. Crude, 14½c bid 15c asked; refined 27@27½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 23, 1870.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle was again in excess of the demand. The following are the arrivals by car loads for this market, over the E. & P. R. R., and C. & P. R. R., and F. W. & C. R.R.:

		Cars.
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	1
S. Katz	"	2
C. Byers	"	1
G. M. Berry	"	2
Trauerman & Lobman	"	3
I. Keefer	"	1
F. Hartman	"	1
Rothchild & Ziegler	"	1
Greenwalt & Kahn	"	1
J & S Neely	Ohio	1
Sol. Shamburg	Chicago	1
Milton Varner	Chicago	2
I. & J Shamburg	Chicago	3
Haas & Kraus	"	2
S. Marks & Bro	"	3
Hazlewood & B	"	6
J. W. Unger	"	1
W. Wernst	Ohio	1
Haas & Lowenstein	Chicago	1
G. Emerick & Co	"	1
Total		35

In addition to the above there was a drove of cattle from the Pittsburgh cattle yards. The market this morning was a poor one, and the attendance of buyers was limited to the local wants, there being an entire absence of Eastern shippers. Holders claim cattle in the West had advanced last week fully 50c ₩ hundred. The market dragged slowly, and up to ten o'clock the indications were that nearly a majority of the stock would be left over unsold. There was a fair supply of stock cattle on the market, the demand for which was quite brisk among our farmers, who were on hand in numbers, but very few changed on account of the high prices. The following are the principal sales:

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 22 head good cattle at 6¾@8c, and 21 stockers at 5½c ₩ ℔.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 50 head common to prime cattle at 5½@9c, and 1 extra beef weighing 1,960 ℔s to Blackstock for Hanna at 11c ₩ ℔.

M. Varner sold 35 head cattle, averaging 1,100 ℔ at @ ₩ ℔.

J. & S. Neely sold 37 head good to prime at 8¾@9½c.

Peter Fairly bought 3 head extra at 9c.

L. & J. Shamburg had 60 head held at 8¼@9¼c.

Trauerman & Lobman had 53 head held at 8½@9c.

W. Wernst sold 16 head good to prime at 5¼@[illegible]

Greenwald & Kahn sold 64 head at 6@8½c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 64 head at 8¼@9c.

C. Haas sold 18 head at 6@9c.

Krouse & Haas sold 38 head at 8@9c.

S. Lowenstein sold 18 head at 7¼@8½c.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 36 head at 8@9c.

F. Hartman sold 37 head at 7¼@8½c.

G. M. Berny sold 36 head good to prime at 8¾@9c.

Charles Byers sold 18 head of cattle at 8¾@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply of sheep and lambs was quite large, and the demand was entirely for the local trade. There was also an entire absence of Eastern buyers, and our butchers were the only buyers, and the market on the part of holders ruled dull; sales were difficult to effect. The prospects of a large number being left over unsold was evident. The quality of the stock in market was fair, but buyers held aloof for lower figures. The warm weather has the effect of causing a falling off in the consumption of meat in the retail trade. Below will be found the principal sales:

Adam Eckert sold 26 sheep at $4 00@5 00 ₩ head, and 80 lambs at $2 50@3 50 ₩ head.

J. Wallace sold 80 head Butler county sheep at $1 50@4 50 ₩ head.

Stouffer & Co. sold 23 Butler county sheep at $4@7 ₩ head, and 40 lambs at $2@3 ₩ head.

M. Fliner sold 58 Butler county sheep and lambs at $2@4 50 ₩ head.

A. Stieckley sold 57 sheep at $3 50 ₩ head and 33 lambs at $1 50@3 50 ₩ head.

Edw. Jackson sold 40 sheep at $4, and 40 lambs at $2@3 50 ₩ head.

J. S. Pringle sold 94 sheep at $2 50@4 50 ₩ head.

J. Garvin sold 70 lambs at $3 ₩ head, and 104 sheep at 5c ₩ ℔.

Emerick & Co. sold 90 sheep at $4 50 ₩ head, and 30 to Tesh at $5 50.

F. S. Dodd sold 104 Washington county sheep at 4¼c ₩ ℔.

J. Fairly sold 60 lambs at $2 50 ₩ head.

Isaac Williams sold 100 head Washington county sheep at 4@6c ₩ ℔.

J. Shaw sold 60 head Lawrence county sheep at $3@4 ₩ head.

J. Davis sold 66 Washington county sheep at 4@5½c.

HOGS—The hog market is nearly abandoned as to buyers, and we have only one or two sales to report. There were very few offering. The following were the only transactions:

F. S. Dodd sold 6 corn fed hogs at 10c.

Emerick & Co., retailed 50 at from 9½ to 10½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 21, 1870.

Closing Markets—Cattle.

The market was fairly active since Wednesday, but the run was light, and the prices obtained fair. The total number of cars of live stock received into the Central Yards for the week, as furnished by Mr. Murphy, of the Supply Office, was as follows: Cattle, 169 car-loads; horses, 22; hogs, 139; sheep, 117.

The following is the number shipped to Eastern markets during the week ending to-day, as taken from the records in the office of Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	T'ls.
Philadelphia	32	25	20	6	83
New York	105	72	51	1	230
Baltimore		7	2		9
Point of Rocks	8		6		14

We have nothing particularly new to note as to the market for cattle since Wednesday. The attendance of Eastern buyers continued large during the entire week, and the supply failed to meet the demand. The offerings were very light, and consequently the market was very strong, and the prices of the opening market ruled firm. The demand for stock cattle continues brisk, as the grass crop is all that could be desired. The offerings of this class of stock continues very light.

PRICES.

The following are the ruling prices during the week: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8@8 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 75@8 12½; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25@7 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $5 50@6 80; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 75@6 15.

Below will be found the sales and prices:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	W Hines	2	1,900	5¼
Holmes, L & G	F D Taylor	24	16,470	5 80
Holmes, L & G	W Holmes	1	cow & calf	$60 00
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	49	59,280	8¼
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S Smith	W Hines	19	15,700	5⅞
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor	Jas McAuley	17	17,115	7⅜

Sheep.

The arrivals continued heavy during the week, and consequently the market ruled weak under a decline of fully ¼c from last week's quotations. The demand has fallen off, and under the influence of the increased run the market was a very poor one. The heavy runs on Monday and Tuesday supplied the demand for the week. The number of sheep weighed since Wednesday was 6,178 head, and for the week 21,959, as reported by the obliging Weighmaster, George S. Howland, Esq.

PRICES.

The following are the average prices during the week: Extra 100 to 110 ℔s, $5 50@6; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $5@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4 50@4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $4@4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 50.

Below will be found the sales and price:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Taylor & Pearce	297	23,440	$5 00
Holmes, L & G	Taylor & S	37	2,850	5 10
Holmes, L & G	E H Davis	230	18,090	6 10
Holmes, L & G	R Billis	76	5,860	5 20
Holmes, L & G	R Billis	212	17,840	5 65
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & Co	233	19,120	5 75
Holmes, L & G	R Billis	194	16,120	5 65
Holmes, L & G	Auil & M	175	13,140	5 35
Holmes, L & G	H Deitrich	114	8,908	5 15
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & E	230	18,000	5 75
Holmes, L & G	R Billis	250		$285 00
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	Pidcock & E	154	11,640	$4 50
Hedges & T	Pidcock & E	205	16,260	5 20
Hedges & T	E H Davis	239	18,370	5 25
Hedges & T	Pidcock & E	31	3,060	5 25
Hedges & T	R Billis	53	4,410	5 70
Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B	R Bellis	207	16,160	$5 25
Hazlewood & B	R Bellis	40	2,980	4 50
Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Weight.	Price.
S Smith	Auil & Myers	292	16,070	$5 10
S Smith	S Pancost	398	33,410	5 75
S Smith	R Pancost	155	12,879	5 12
S Smith	S Pancost	101	7,720	4 50
S Smith	J Lloyd	118	8,470	5 15
S Smith	J J Taylor	57	4,480	5 25
S Smith	J J Taylor	231	17,920	5 50
S Smith	Pidcock & Co	402	30,880	5 25
S Smith	Pidcock & Co	211	16,490	5 50
S Smith	Fidcock & Co	404	36,050	5 50
S Smith	Scheilenberger	231	18,520	5 20
S Smith	R Bellis	203	13,660	3 75
S Smith	R Bellis	87	6,630	4 87
S Smith	R Bellis	15		$2 25 ₩ head.

Hogs.

Notwithstanding the hot weather the arrival of hogs since Wednesday was rather heavy numberof sales to 15c per hundred. Good for the season. In consequence of the increased run of hogs prices advanced in a Philadelphia Hogs sold at 10c; York hogs from 8½@9½c, and Baltimore hogs from 9@9½c. The number weighed since Wednesday, by Mr. J. G. Imhoff, was 2,292 head, and for the week 5,787 head.

PRICES.

The following were the ruling rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $9 50@10; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 ℔s, $9 25@9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 ℔s, $9 12@9 25; rough to common, 150 to 200 ℔s, $8 50@8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 ℔s, $7@8.

Below will be found prices and sales:

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	Messenger & Co	105	24,790	$9 00
Hedges & T	A Watson	59	15,880	9 15
Hedges & T	Voetter & B	99	24,930	10 00
Hedges & T	A Watson	36	6,230	9 00
Hedges & T	A Watson	6	1,690	9 00
Hedges & T	W Newport	98	17,760	9 25
Hedges & T	W Newport	115	21,240	9 00
Hedges & T	W Newport	12	2,130	9 00
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & B	186	44,760	10 00
Hedges & T	Gilchrist & B	13	3,570	10 00

Hogs.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	51	9,879	$9 30
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	60	12,310	9 00
Holmes, L & G	A Watson	7	1,260	9 00
Holmes, L & G	Hoeveller	5	1,140	3 00
Holmes, L & G	C M Keys	125	21,930	9 15
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	300	60,860	9 40
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	56	12,200	*9 40

* $6 00 over

Hestonville Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HESTONVILLE, May 23, 1870.

Sheep—The offerings were 8,000 head; good 6@6½c; common plenty and very dull; not all sold.

J. L. A.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

Under light receipts and reduced stocks of raw irons in hands of consumers, the tone of feeling on part of producers is evidently stronger.

In prices, however, there is no change worthy of note, and the business doing is of a restricted character, yet there is an almost entire cessation of pressure on part of holders of raw irons to press sales of their stock. It is generally conceded that, for the present at least, the greatest point of depression in raw irons has been attained.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

130 tons strictly open gray forge, from yard	$33 00—4 mos.
40 tons medium foundry	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium foundry	33 00—4 mos.
100 tons common forge	30 00—4 mos.
62 tons medium close gray forge	30 00—4 mos.
150 tons medium close gray at furnace	28 00—4 mos.
60 tons medium white and mottled	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral mixture with native ore forge	32 00—5 mos.
100 tons open gray forge, to arrive	33 00—4 mos.
100 tons medium gray forge	33 00—4 mos.
50 tons medium gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
50 tons close gray forge	31 00—4 mos.
50 tons close gray forge	31 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 3 neutral forge	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 neutral forge	31 00—5 mos.
85 tons No. 2 foundry	31 50—5 mos.
200 tons red short	32 00—6 mos.

Charcoal.

177 tons L. S. forge	$42 50—cash.
30 tons open gray	45 00—4 mos.
10 tons common forge	40 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Week Ending May 20, 1870.

Canal Boats.	Consignee.	Tons.
Jack Boyle	Nimick & Co	66
Geo. Metcalf	Nimick & Co	60
Wm. Wright	Nimick & Co	61
Geo. R. Tuttle	Nimick & Co	65
M. S. Marquis	Nimick & Co	63
Veto	Nimick & Co	50
Total		375

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3⅜@ 4
Horse Shoe	4¼@ 5
Heavy Band	4⅜@ 5
Hoop and Light Band	4⅞@ 9¼
Round and Square	4⅜@ 7⅛
Oval	4⅜@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4⅜@ 5¾
Boiler Iron	8 @ 9
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4 @ 5
T. Rail, 12, 15, 20, 28 and 40 ℔s to the yard	4 @ 5
Nail Rods	8¼@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¼@ 6½

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5⅜	6¼	8¼
" " 18 to 24	5⅜	7	9¼
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7½	9¾
" " 27	6	7⅞	9⅞

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d	5 25
3d	6 00
2d	7 00
3d fine	7 25
2d fine	8 25
⅞ lining	8 00
Clinch	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1⅞ in, $5 50; 1½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—⅛c ₩ ℔ off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ₩ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23
do do 6 and 9 thread	24
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22½
do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	20
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	30@35
Houseline, marline and hambroline	24@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	11
Caulking cotton	19@22

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	7 @10½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10½c
Orange Mineral	12 @13 c
Pure Red Lead	10½@11 c
Painters' Red Lead	10½@10 c
Litharge	10½@11 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	10½c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French Zinc	16 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½ @5½c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	20 @ 22
Citric	℔	1 00 @ 1 05
Oxalic	℔	35 @ 38
Tartaric	℔	75 @ 80
Alcohol	gall	2 25 @ 2 30
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	28 @ 30
Socot	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Am. Carb	℔	21 @ 23
—Aqua	℔	10½@ 14
Annotta	℔	80 @ 90
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 9½
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5
Bal. Copa	℔	90 @ 95
Bay Rum	gal	4 00 @ 5 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	70 @ 76
Cinch r'd	℔	1 70 @ 1 80
" Pale	℔	90 @ 1 05
" Com	℔	60 @ 70
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	12 @ 14
German	℔	6 @ 7
Blue Mass	℔	60 @ 62
Blue Vitr	℔	12 @ 14
Borax ref	℔	34 @ 36
Brims roll	℔	5 @ 6
—Flor Sul	℔	7 @ 8
Calomel A	℔	1 00 @ 1 65
—English	℔	1 50 @ 1 60
Camp ref	℔	35 @ 40
Canthar's	℔	3 00 @ 3 10
Cham. Ger	℔	40 @ 50
—Roman	℔	30 @ 40
Chlorof'm	℔	1 35 @ 1 40
Cloves	℔	40 @ 42
Cochineal	℔	1 38 @ 1 35
Con lye	case	8 00 @ 8 25
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3
CreamTar	℔	42 @ 45
Cubebs	℔	44 @ 48
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 30
Emery En	℔	13 @ 15
Et Nit sps	℔	45 @ 50
—Sulph	℔	85 @ 88
Ext Logw	℔	12½@ 14
—Liq Cala	℔	46 @ 48
—Italian	℔	45 @ 50
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28
Fustic chi	℔	3½@ 4
Galls Alep	℔	38 @ 40
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	50 @ 55
" White	℔	75 @ 85
Myrh T'k	℔	50 @ 55
Shellac	℔	45 @ 55
Trag s'rts	℔	55 @ 65
" Flake	℔	1 45 @ 1 65
Hoff'm'sA	℔	48 @ 50
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50 @ 1 60
—Span fl't	℔	1 65 @ 1 70
Iodine res	℔	6 25 @ 6 50
Junip Ber	℔	6 @ 7
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
Madder	℔	18 @ 20
Magne cal	℔	1 00 @ 1 05
—Carb	℔	40 @ 42
Manna SF	℔	1 25 @ 1 30
Morph sul	℔	9 50 @ 9 75
Nutm No 1	℔	1 40 @ 1 50

Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 6 75
—Castor	℔	34 @ 35
—Cinnam	℔	3 75 @ 4 00
—Cloves	℔	3 25 @ 3 50
Oil.		
Cod livr	gal	2 90 @ 3 00
Lemon	℔	3 75 @ 4 00
Lard c	gal	1 28 @ 1 32
Neats f	gal	1 75 @ 1 80
—Cincin	gal	1 33 @ 1 36
Linseed	gal	1 08 @ 1 15
Whale	gal	1 45 @ 1 50
Olive	gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @ 15 00
—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 35
Pepper't	℔	3 75 @ 4 50
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @ 1 25
Sassafras	℔	90 @ 95
Sperm	gal	2 10 @ 2 15
Tanners	gal	88 @ 1 00
Whale	gal	95 @ 1 00
Winterg'n	℔	6 00 @ 6 25
Opium Tv	℔	13 25 @ 13 50
Phosphos	℔	1 25 @ 1 40
Pi Paris	bbl	4 00 @ 5 00
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	22 @ 23
Chlorate	℔	40 @ 45
Iodide	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Prus Yel	℔	46 @ 48
" Red	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Putty	℔	4½@ 5¼
Quin sulp	oz	2 30 @ 2 35
Rosin	bbl	4 00 @ 6 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	20 @ 22
Ginger E I	℔	27 @ 29
" Jamca	℔	33 @ 35
Ipecac	℔	3 00 @ 3 25
Jalap	℔	1 75 @ 2 00
Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Rhub E I	℔	2 25 @ 2 50
Sars Hon	℔	50 @ 55
Senega	℔	90 @ 95
Valeri En	℔	60 @ 63
" Germ	℔	40 @ 50
Sal Ammo	℔	18 @ 20
—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5½
—Soda	℔	3 @ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	9 @ 10
Hemp	℔	8 @ 9
Cardamn	℔	5 25 @ 5 50
Mustard	℔	16 @ 18
Senna Al	℔	36 @ 38
" E In	℔	25 @ 30
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6 @ 6½
Caustic	℔	8 @ 9
Soap Cast	℔	16 @ 18
—Cast wh	℔	25 @ 28
Starch	℔	7½@ 8
Sugar L'd	℔	32 @ 35
Sumac Sic	℔	6 @ 8
Terra Jap	℔	8 @ 10
Turp sps	gal	55 @ 60
Varnish.		
Copal	gal	2 00 @ 3 50
Japan	gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Damar	gal	3 00 @ 3 25
Ven Red	℔	3 @ 3½

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First Common	50 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	18 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	30 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The current quotations are as follows:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	14½c	Juniata B	12½c
Anchor A	14½c	Anchor C	12½c
Eagle Extra	14½c	Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	14 c	Glencoe	12½c
Idaho	14 c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	14 c	Magnolia	11½c
Pittsburgh Family	13½c	Allegheny	11½c
Walnut Creek	13½c	White Fawn	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	12 c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	13½c	American	11 c
Spragues	10 c	Orientals	10½@11 c
Dunnells	11½c	Gloucester	10½@11 c
Conestoga	11 c	Garner	10½ c
Lancaster	10½c	Troy	6 c
Wamsutta	9 c	Allen Pinks	12 c
Shirtings	10½c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	15 to 17c	Hamilton	15@17c
Manchester	15 to 17c	Armures	18c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17	Wanmee	15
Gloucester	14	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	15		

TICKS.

Conestoga Premium A	35c
Gold Medal	25c
Conestoga C. T.	24c
Conestoga C. C. A.	22½c
Kellyville F	16c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by Geo. H. Anderson & Co., wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	37a40c	Oak harness best city	41a43c
Oak sole, heavy	37a40c	Oak harness country	36a40c
Oak sole Spanish	35a40c	Bridle fair ₩ doz	$55a60
Oak, slaughter in rough	42a48c	Band leather ₩ ℔	34a40c
		Hand leather ₩ ℔	34a42c
Red sole B A mid	31a35c	Waxed calf	$1 15a1 45
Red sole B A heavy	32a33c	Wax kip	50a75c
Red sole Orinoco	32a33c	Wax upper ₩ ft	24a25c
Shoe skirting	44a46c	No. 1 pad skins ₩ doz	$5 25a5 50
Saddler's skirting	45a46c		
Black bridle ₩ doz	$60a70		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	9½a10½c	Green salt calf	15a16 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 a7 c	Green butchers' do	15a16 c
Green salt kip	13 a14 c	Dry Flint hides nominal	20a22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits ₩ gal	$1 00	Bank Oil	80c
Straits best	85c	Tallow	8a9c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 00	$4 00	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	3 50	4 50	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	5 00	8 50
14 by 16 to 16 by 24		5 50	9 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		6 50	12 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		7 00	13 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	14 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		8 50	16 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		9 00	17 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		10 50	17 50
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			18 50
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			20 00
34 by 56 to 34 by 60			22 50
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			25 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount of 20 to 30 ₩ cent.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are latest card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Lemon Buiscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Fruit Biscuit	13
Boston Crackers	8	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Soda "	7½	Ginger Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Spiced Jumbles	14
Oyster "	7	Sugar Jumbles	15
N. Y. Water	6½	Lemon Snaps	15
Water "	6½	Almond Snaps	15
Milk Biscuit	10	Ginger Cakes	13
Extra Pilot	7½	Orange Cakes	14
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	26
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Sugar "	10	Graham Boston Bisc't	8
Wine "	10	Graham Square Bisc't	8

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 5 50
Shaker " 2, "	5 00
Hurl " 1, "	5 50
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	5 00
Braid " 2, "	4 00
Round Hurl "	4 00
Plain Hurl	3 50
Western common	3 50
Broom corn, prime, ₩ ton	$400
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	$300@350
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	6 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY May 28, 1870.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$10 25@11 00
I C, coke	9 50@10 25
Roofing plates	9 25@10 50
Bar Tin, ₩ ℔	42 c
Straits ₩ ℔	43 c
Sheet Zinc	12½c
Slab Spelter	11 c
Ingot Copper	28 c
Antimony	28 c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 72	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Louisville Navy	75@ 78	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₩ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	31c
Bolt Coppers	31c
Flared and tapered sheets	33c
Circles under 8 inches diam	38c
Circles 8 inches and over diam	35c
Sheathing Copper by case	31c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	32c
Copper bottoms	37c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 28, 1870.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	12c
Cast spring steel	10c
German spring steel	12c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	12c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

Natrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 75 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 25 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	7 75 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 25 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5¾c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	6c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2¾c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅝c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	2¾c ₩ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	7½c ₩ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	2c ₩ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	4c ₩ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3c ₩ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₩ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ ℔.
Chloride calcium	3½c ₩ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ ℔.
Salt—	$2 00 ₩ bbl.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, 100 keg lots	5c ₩ ℔
Mule shoes, 100 "	6c ₩ ℔
In lots of less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes	5½c ₩ ℔
Mule shoes	6½c ₩ ℔

Pittsburgh Wool Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 26, 1870.

We have no change to report since last week. The shearing is generally over but no receipts of the new clip offering yet, and probably will not be until next month. Quotations are entirely nominal at 35@40c, according to quality and condition. No disposition among buyers to purchase new clip unless at prices considerably below last season. Eastern markets quiet and dull at lower prices.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—We have again to record a dull market, and prices incline in favor of buyers; in some instances to the extent of 1@2c ₩ ℔. It is the general impression that the new clip will open at lower figures than last season. The trade in woolen goods is very unsatisfactory, and the prospects of the manufacturers not of the most encouraging character. We hear that a few of the mills have stopped their machinery, and others are preparing to do likewise. The sales comprise:

35,000 ℔s Ohio mixed fleece at	50c
46,000 ℔s Ohio XX	51c
1,000 ℔s Ohio X	48c
5,000 ℔s Ohio fine	46@47c
12,000 ℔s Ohio fat sheep	59½c
7,000 ℔s Ohio fat sheep washed	35c
32,000 ℔s tub	52c
5,000 ℔s tub	50c
7,000 ℔s scoured fleece	50@60c
15,000 ℔s No. 1 pulled	40c
8,000 ℔s No. 1 pulled	39c
6,000 ℔s Western pulled	38c
7,000 ℔s City pulled	41c
10,000 ℔s Merino pulled	38c
6,000 ℔s Black	32½c
1,000 ℔s unwashed	
800 ℔s Western unwashed	30@32c
2,000 ℔s Pennsylvania fine, unwashed	26@27c
5,000 ℔s Texas	16c
5,000 ℔s California, Fall	22c

New York Wool Market.

May 18.—Wool—The market for all descriptions of wool continues dull, and prices for nearly all grades of domestic exhibit a downward tendency. Manufactures are not only slow of sale, but the prices realized afford no encouragement, either to manufacturers or dealers in the raw material. Many manufacturers are changing their machinery to the production of fall goods, and others who, owing to the short comings of the spring trade, have not been able to get rid of their accumulations, are curtailing their production. In fact, unless the goods market shall materially improve, the new clip will not be taken up very promptly, nor at the price expected by the wool growing interest. Foreign wool is inactive and nominal. The sales are 70,000 ℔s domestic fleece at 42@51c, including 25,000 ℔s No. 1 and above Ohio at 48@49c; 15,000 ℔s X and XX do, 49½@51c; 10,000 ℔s low western, 42@45c; 12,000 ℔s scoured, 50@85c; and 3,500 ℔s Noils, on private terms. Also, 25,000 ℔s pulled, 37@41c for super and extra; 20,000 ℔s Texas, 18@31c for carpet to fine; and 70,000 ℔s California, 19@22c for fall, and 25@29c for spring clip.

NEW YORK, May 21.—During the last half of the week, quite an active demand sprung up for domestic fleece and pulled, stimulated by the increased sale of manufactures, the clothiers having commenced purchasing freely for the fall trade. The renewed activity coming upon unusually light supplies, has led to a firmer tone in the market, and, in some instances, a slight advance has been realized upon the prices lately current. New clip California wool has also participated in the increased activity, and desirable kinds have realized full prices. In foreign there is very little movement, and our quotations are for the most part nominal. Sales 200,000 ℔s State and western fleece at 45@51c, including 14,000 ℔s western fleece at 45@48c; 20,000 ℔s XX Ohio, 50@51c; 5,000 ℔s Michigan, 45c, and 25,000 ℔s scoured 63@81c; also, 150,000 ℔s pulled at 37@43c for super and extra, and 28@30c for No 1; 300,000 ℔s new spring clip California at 26@29c for free of burrs, and 20@23c for burry; 25,000 ℔s fall clip do at 19@22c; 50,000 ℔s Texas at 23@27c; 50 bales Cape at 26c gold, and 10,000 ℔s Mestiza pulled, on private terms.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

May 19.—The *Register* says: Complete stagnation characterizes the market for metal, and the transactions are so few and small that the tendency or prices cannot be ascertained.

Both the rolling mills in this place are in full operation, as are all the other iron works.

Mears, Olhaber & Co. meditate an extension of their stove foundry.

Within the last few days, Lawrence, Howard and Hecla furnaces have gone into blast.

The Grant furnace hot blast approaches completion. Charcoal is now being received at the furnace.

Prices of metal are about as follows:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B	$38 00@41 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B	37 00@38 00
Mill	35 00@37 00
Cold blast	60 00@63 00
Stone coal, Belfont	36 00@38 00

PHILADELPHIA.

May 21.—The failure of the tariff reduction has tended to stiffen up pig iron, and there is more demand for it, especially for foundry iron. About 17,000 tons Lehigh brands changed hands on terms not made public, but at a price below $30 ₩ ton. Sales of No. 1 foundry in a small way at $33, and No. 2 at $31. Forge iron is nominal at $27@29.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron remains about the same, and it is very scarce, owing to the prolonged stoppage of the Philadelphia mills. English iron can be put down at our doors for $72, a price with which our mills cannot compete. We quote refined at $74@77 50, and common at $68@70. 100 tons old rails sold at $45.

Scotch Pig—Is dull. Small sales at $33.

Blooms—Are dull; prices nominal.

Nails—Are scarce, and reports come to us of the partial stoppage of many of the mills in Pittsburgh, and the entire suspension of those in Wheeling, W. Va. The Duncannon Iron Company advanced their price on the 7th instant to $4 50 ₩ keg, and a few of the other mills have since followed their example.

Anchors and Chains—Are unchanged. We quote at 7c for the former, and 6c ₩ ℔ for the latter.

NEW YORK.

May 18.—The demand for Scotch pig is still moderate, but as there is very little coming forward, and the stock is light, prices are supported; the sales are 300 tons Eglington at $34 50 ex-ship, and 100 do. Gartsherrie, $36 from yard. American is inactive, and prices are not very firm; we quote nominally $33@34 for No 1, $31@32 for No 2, and $29@30 for gray forge. There has been a little more inquiry for new rails, and we notice sales of 1,500 tons 50-℔ English at $59 50 gold, and 500 do old T $45 50 currency. Bar continues depressed, and dull in all situations, and holders say there is no room for decline, nor any profit on the business done.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The inquiry for Scotch pig continues light, but as there is no improvement in the supply, prices remain firm; 400 tons Eglinton, embracing nearly all of that brand now here, sold at $36 from yard. In American, we hear only of a rumor of large sales of Gray Forge, say 8,000 tons, for nail making purposes, to go East, understood at a little under $30. The sale of 200 tons Lehigh Valley, reported last week, was not consummated. There is a little more inquiry for wrought scrap, and we notice sales of 250 tons No. 1, from yard, on private terms. There is a good demand for both new and old rails at steady prices; the sales are 1,000 tons new English on private terms; 250 do old double-headed at $45 50; 500 do same, to arrive at Philadelphia, $39 50, gold; 140 do street and 250 do double-headed, on private terms. Bar from store continues quiet and steady at our quotations.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅜.

NEW YORK, May 25—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 3@5 ₩ cent.

STERLING

Firmer at 109½@109⅝.

GOLD

Quiet; opened at 114¼, touched 114⅜@114⅜, and closed at 114⅜. Carrying rates 2@5 ₩ cent. Clearances $45,000 000. The Government sold one million dollars at 114 38-100@114 45-100. Export $31,664.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81 117¼@117⅜; do '62 111⅝@112⅛; do '64 111⅝@111⅝; do '65 111⅝@111⅝; do new 113⅝@113⅝; do '67 113⅝@113⅝; do '68 113⅝@114; 10-40s 108⅜@108⅝; currency 6s 112⅞@113.

STATE BONDS

Strong. Missouris 94⅛; old Tennessees 61; do new 56⅛; old North Carolinas 48⅛; do new 25.

STOCKS.

Higher, closing strong though a trifle under the highest point of to-day. Canton 69⅞; Cumberland 40; Western Union Telegraph 33⅜; Quicksilver 7; Mariposa 7; do preferred 15⅞; Adams Express 63⅛; Wells 15⅛; American 43⅞; United States 45⅛; Pacific Mail 38⅞; New York Central 101⅞; do scrip 98⅛; Erie 23⅛; preferred 46; Harlem 144⅜; Reading 105⅞; Michigan Central 123; Lake Shore 97⅞; Illinois Central 138; Pittsburgh 108⅞; Northwestern 82⅛; do preferred 89⅛; Rock Island 119; New Jersey Central 109; St. Paul 65⅛; do preferred 81⅛; Wabash 55⅞; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 33; Chicago and Alton 117; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 38⅞; Hartford 5⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79⅞; St Joseph 118.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $76,869,419; currency $4,887,362; general, $82,097,331.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and almost nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 opened firm and excited, and closed quiet and easy at 97c cash, and 98⅛c seller June; this afternoon dull at 98c cash, and 98⅛@99c seller June.

CORN—Firm, closing at 85⅛c for No. 2; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Dull and heavy, closing at 48c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet and steady, closing at 79½c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal.

HIGHWINES—$1 04@1 05.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork $28 75@29 00. Lard 15⅜@15⅞c. Dry salted shoulders 11⅜@11⅞c.

HOGS—Opened active and closed dull at $8 50@9 35 for common to extra prime.

CATTLE—Dull at $5 25@8 62½ for common cows to extra shipping steers.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firmer; No 1 red winter $1 18; No 2 do $1 10@1 11. Corn heavy. Oats—no sales; reported nominally unchanged. Rye firm at 95c@$1 00. Barley quiet and nominal. Petroleum—Nothing doing in spot oil, and future deliveries are almost entirely nominal; dealers in refined firmer, the prices of barrels having advanced within a day or two; the nominal figures are 24@24½c for spot in round lots: small lots advanced ½@1 c. Crude steady at $5 30 ₩ bbl.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour dull and drooping; family $5 25@7 75. Wheat—demand very light and prices drooping. Rye held at $1 08@1 10. Corn active and unchanged. Oats lower; State 62@64c. Petroleum less active; crude 19½c; refined 27@28c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky very quiet; iron western $1 06; wood $1 07@1 08.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat firm; Maryland $1 40@1 50; Pennsylvania $1 35. Corn firm; white $1 14@1 16. yellow $1 13@1 14. Oats dull at 60@65c. Mess pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides 17c; clear sides 17⅜c; shoulders 14c; hams 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky flat at $1 08@1 10.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 25.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat 1@2c better, closing weak; No 2 white Wabash $1 55; No 1 white Michigan $1 50; regular do $1 35; amber $1 19, closing at $1 18½; No 2 red $1 17. Corn 1@1½c better; No 1 92c. Oats quiet; No 2 56c. Freights quiet.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton active at 21⅛c; receipts 552 bales; exports 570 bales. Flour—fall super to XX $5@6. Corn dull at $1 15@1 20. Oats 67c. Hay dull at $18@22. Bran dull at $24@25. Lard in buckets 17@18¾c. Pork dull at $30 50. Bacon—shoulders 13⅛c; sides dull at 17⅜@18c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, May 24.—Cattle receipts 736 head; market less active and prices ¼c lower; extra $13@13 50; first quality $12@12 50; second do $11@11 50; third do $10@10 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 128 head; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $4@6; extra $6 40.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 25.—Flour quiet and firm: choice $6 50@7 00. Wheat advancing; extra $1 55; No 1 $1 45@1 46; regular $1 28@1 29; amber $1 22. Corn 94@95c for No 1. Oats—western 56@57c. Bran $16; coarse middlings $22.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Dry Goods—The most important feature in the trade to-day is the reduction in Lancaster percales to 17½c, and a decline in Merrimac percales to 18c, and real Earlston ginghams to 17c. Other staple styles are steady at former rates.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 2,500 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. Flour: Receipts 2,351 bbls; market irregular and unsettled, closing dull; sales 7,800 bbls at $4 60@4 80 for superfine State and western; $4 80@5 20 for extra State and western; $5 25@6 70 for good to choice do; $5 85@6 30 for white wheat extra; $4 95@6 00 for extra Ohio; $5 25@8 50 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky lower; sales 150 bbls at $1 07½ for free. Receipts of wheat 40,100 bush; wheat opened 1c better and closed quiet, buyers generally refusing to pay the advance; sales 61,000 bush at $1 18 for Northwest spring; $1 21½ for prime No 2 Milwaukee; $1 25 for No. 1 spring in store; $1 29@1 30 for winter red and amber Western. Rye in moderate demand; sales 8,500 bushels Canadian, on time, at 89c. Barley and barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 4,500 bushels; corn opened 1 cent better and closed dull with the advance lost; sales 41,000 bushels at $1 09@1 12; $1 15@1 17 for new mixed Western, closing at 1 08@1 12; $1 15@1 17 for new yellow Western. Receipts of oats 34,800 bushels. Oats dull and heavy; sales 26,000 bushels at 64@65c for Western; 66@68c for Ohio and State. Hay quiet. Hops in fair request at 10@25c. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather less active and heavy. Wool dull; sales 250,000 ℔s domestic fleece at 38@46c; tubbed 47@49c; pulled 37@40c. Coffee firm and quiet. Molasses dull; sales clayed at 33@34c. Petroleum quiet at 15c for crude; 27@27½c for refined. Rice firmer at 7@8½c. Sugar less active; sales 720 hhds at 9@9⅞c for Cuba and 9⅛@10c for Porto Rico. Sheathing copper steady at 31c; ingot quiet at 18¾c for Baltimore; and 19c for Lake. Pig iron dull at $33@36 for Scotch, and $31@34 for American. Bar steady at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 10½@11c gold for Russian. Nails dull at 4⅛c for cut; 5⅛@5¾c for clinch, and 23@29c for horseshoe. Provisions—pork firmer; sales 625 bbls at $29 81@29 87 for mess; job lots $30 00; prime $22 00@23 50; prime mess $26 50; also, 750 bbls mess June, July and August at $29 60@29 75. Beef quiet and steady; sales 110 bbls at $11 50@16 00 for plain mess; $16 00 for extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $26 50@27 00 for extra mess; $29 00@30 00 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 60 bbls at $28@33. Middles dull. Cut meats dull at 12@12¾c for shoulders; 15½@17c for hams. Lard steady; sales 130 tierces at 16@16½c for steam; 16½@17½c for kettle rendered, also, 1,000 tcs prime steam, May, June and July, at 15@15½@16c. Butter lower at 16@26c for Ohio. Cheese dull and heavy at 7@16c. Freights to Liverpool firm. Shipments 15,000 bush wheat per steam at 4⅛d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat quiet and rather easier; No 2 spring $1 15@1 21; winter red and amber western $1 28@1 30. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats dull and heavy at 64@64½c for western. Pork firmer; $29 00@29 06 for mess. Corn dull at $1 07@1 12 for new mixed western. Pork quiet; mess $29 75 seller June; $29 60 seller three months, and $30 cash. Beef firm and in moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard quiet; prime steam held at 16¾c on spot; 16c bid, 16¼ asked for June or July, with 15¾@15⅞c bid. Eggs dull at 18@19c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cattle market—with a total of 3,900 beeves for the week, and for to day 85 cars at Weehawken, 82 at One Hundredth street, and 50 cars at Communipaw, the market closes less firm, with a decline of ¼c, the stock all selling. The quality averaged good; no very superior; and only tops of one small lot went above 17c; nothing poor enough to sell below 14c, the average being strong at 16c, and a fat lot of 50 Kentucky grades, 8¾ cwt., averaged 17c; 96 Kansas, 6¼ cwt., went at 15@16c. 87 Ohio stillers, 7¾ cwt., at 16@17c. 120 Texans, 6¼ cwt., 15c; a car 9 cwt. Kentucky fat bulls 14@14½c. Many still-fed cattle now coming forward.

Sheep—Total 18,800, with 4,600 to-day; sales slow and prices drooping; the decline is about ¼c this afternoon; ranging from 5¼c for a car 71 ℔s thin Ohio to 6¾c for three cars 80 ℔s: 5c for a car 82 ℔s and 7⅛c for a car 86 ℔s, all sheared stock; some thin Ohio lambs at 98 ℔s sold at 11c. New Jerseys are worth 14@16c, a lot of 48 ℔s are selling at 14c; very few sheep above 7½c.

Hogs count 19,680 for the week, with 38 cars to-day; they are lower, selling at 11⅜@11½c for dressed. Hogs over the Erie road are to go to Weehawken after this.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Live stock—No beeves and none wanted, but few arrivals are reported for to-morrow and will doubtless be lower. Hot, damp weather, with abundance of strawberries retailing at 20c ₩ quart, hurt the sales of meat.

Sheep—Arrival of three cars, and even they are not wanted; prices are ¼c lower; thin Ohio of 58 ℔s selling at 4¾c. Some of 77 ℔s at 5½c, and a car of 81 ℔s at 6⅛c; with another car of same weight at 6½c; most of these were left over from yesterday. Lambs are worth 12@14c, with a few extra Jerseys at 15c.

Hogs are plenty, 41 cars arriving to-day; dressed steady at 11⅛c.

Calves glut the market at 7@9c ₩ ℔ for fair to choice; they injure other meats.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Flour unchanged and demand light to-day. Wheat offered freely, under increased supplies; No 1 red sold at $1 10, and No 2 at $1 08. Corn in good demand at 9@98c, which was more freely met by holders; supply large. Oats dull under large receipts, and prices dropping; No 2 55c; No 1 58c and white sold at 58@60c, the latter an extreme rate. Rye firm at 97@98c; supply light and sales of choice were made at $1. Cotton dull; middling 22@22½c; demand only light. Tobacco firm; sales 302 hhds at $6 75@11 25 for frosted trash to common leaf. Whisky opened quiet but firm at $1 03@1 04, but advanced 2c, closing at $1 05@1 06 for new and old process make. Mess pork held more firmly at $29 50@30 00. Lard nominally unchanged; held at 16c. Bulk meats held more firmly; shoulders at 12c; sides at 15, 15½ and 16c for rib, clear rib and clear. Bacon held at 13½, 16½ and 17½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, sugar cured hams 19½@20c. Linseed oil dull at $1 20@1 23 for extra. Butter dull at 20@25c. Eggs advanced to 16c. Gold 114⅛. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Tobacco active and strong. Cotton held at 22c without sales. Hemp firm at $150@171 for undressed. Flour quiet and unchanged at $4 00@4 25 for fall superfine; $4 30@4 60 for X; $4 75@5 00 for XX. $5 10@5 25 for XXX; family brands $5 75@8 25. Wheat firm but slow; No 2 spring 85c; choice No 1 do 90c; No 2 red fall $1 03@1 05; No 1 do $1 12@1 13. Corn dull and lower at 3@5c lower; mixed 87@90c; yellow 90c@$1; the latter for fancy; $1@1 07 for white. Oats dull and lower at 58@61c. Barley—nothing done. Rye better at 80@88c for the latter for choice. Whisky lower at $1 05. Coffee dull at 20@23c. Sugar firm and slightly better at 10½@12c for Louisiana. Molasses higher at 45@64c for sugar house. Pork dull and weak at $29@30. Dry salt meats—no sales; nothing done; 15c offered for clear rib, 16c asked. Bacon easier at $13⅛ for shoulders; 17c asked for clear sides; 17⅛c offered. Lard dull and nominal at 15⅛@15⅝c for prime steam; 16@16⅛c for choice kettle. Cattle and hogs firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 25—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 05 for No 1; 99⅛c for No 2. Coarse Grains unchanged. Freights unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 22⅛c; sales 2,250 bales; receipts 877 bales; exports 7,633 bales; stock 114,065.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Sugar—prime 10½@11c. Molasses—reboiled 70@75c. Coffee quiet; prime 17½@18⅛c; fair 16⅛@16⅝c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and his party, are in Chicago. They go to San Francisco in a few days.

Weston commenced his task of walking one hundred miles in twenty-two consecutive hours in New York at midnight Tuesday.

There arrived at New York on Tuesday 1,646 emigrants.

The mysterious disappearance of J. C. Fyer, agent of the Patti Opera Troupe, gives considerable uneasiness. On the 14th inst. he left Toronto for Hamilton, to arrange for the appearance of the troupe there, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He retained his room in Toronto, intending to return thitherin a day or two. His accounts were all correct, and he was not given to dissipation.

The Cunard Steamship Company have purchased the piers of the Dry Dock Company in Brooklyn. The buildings of the Cunard Company will be removed, and vessels will sail from the new docks after the first of July. During the summer the Hamburg docks will also be removed.

The Northwest Woman's Suffrage Convention commenced in Chicago yesterday. A large number of persons are in attendance.

The Board of Delegates of the American Israelites closed their Convention in New York on Tuesday evening. Resolutions were passed recommending that the support of the Israelite community be given to Maimonides College, Philadelphia. A plan was also adopted for the printing and circulating of Jewish publications. Abraham Hart, of Philadelphia, was elected President for the ensuing year.

MARRIED:

PARK—NEBLICK—On Thursday, May 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., Mr. JAMES M. PARK, of Sewickleyville, Pa., and Miss HANNAH NEBLICK, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY—LISCOMB—At Beaver Falls, Pa., on Thursday, May 19th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, Mr. SAML. W. HAY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss SALLIE A. LISCOMB, daughter of Dr. P. D. Liscomb, formerly of this city.

ANGELL—GEORGE—On Thursday, May 19th, 1870, by the Rev. W. J. Reid, Mr. A. J. ANGELL, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Miss MARY J. GEORGE, of Allegheny city.

CELLARS—HUSTON—On Tuesday, May 24th, 1870 at 10 A. M., by A. Swaney, D. D., Rev. J. V. CELLARS, Pastor of Providence Church, Allegheny, Pa., to Miss EMMA HUSTON, of Carrollton, Ohio.

DIED.

MILTENBERGER—On Friday, May 20, Mrs. REBECCA MILTENBERGER relict of the late Geo. Miltenberger, Sr., aged eighty-five years.

HUBBARD—May 20th, at Brownsville, Pa., Mr. ROBERT HUBBARD, of Stokeferry, Norfolk, England, aged 44 years.

SCOTT—On Sunday night last, MARIA SCOTT, in the thirty-first year of her age.

McCABE—On Monday, May 23d, at 1½ P. M., Mrs. BRIDGET McCABE, in the fifty-third year of her age.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

For sale by all Druggists.

COUGH NO MORE

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

For sale by all Druggists.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

For sale by all Druggists.

Address 619 State Street, Chicago.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the Nine Mile House and 4 acres of Land, situated on the Allegheny and Butler Plankroad, Shaler township, five miles from Sharpsburg. For terms and further particulars, apply to C. HEBER, on the premises. d*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.......................$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.............1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

OVER THE WAR GULF.

Over the war gulf and on a smooth open sea! The present is a fitting time for retrospection and introspection. What of the past? What of the present? as respects the operation of the machinery of government.

Eighty years ago Governor MORRIS, speaking of the Constitution of the United States, said: "We have tried to make a union between eight republics and five oligarchies." The remark implies his want of faith in the harmony and efficiency of the new Federal Government. The records of the time show the prevalence, in different localities, of nearly opposite opinions as to the nature and extent of the powers which should be granted to the United States. One class of publicists, with the experience before them of the impotence of Continental Congresses and Confederacies for the purpose of national government, and with views of statesmanship more practical than those of their opponents, advocated the formation of a strong central government. Another class inheriting the traditional colonial distrust of British imperial power, aggravated by their recent tyranical colonial measures of the mother country, held to the inviolability of State Sovereignty. They were willing to constitute a central and common agency of State governments with limited and revocable powers. The former followed closely the British model. The latter would recognize no imperial power beyond the State. The advocates of a strong central government were found chiefly in the "eight republics." Those who most distrusted federal power came chiefly from the "five oligarchies," with, however, notable exceptions in both cases.

The constitution as it came from the convention was, strangely enough, the result of compromises of extreme opinions, and did not embody the exact political doctrines of any party. Having its origin in large and liberal mutual concessions, its authors and many other eminent public men, in a spirit of commendable conciliation very generally recommended it to the States for their adoption.

The new government went into operation, and soon appeared two parties, which, abating much of the extravagance of the political notions of the old but poorly organized schools, represented to a considerable extent their political principles. These differed widely as to the nature and extent of the powers vested in the Federal Government. One was the party of *liberal* construction. The other was the party of *strict* construction. There was no party of *fair, just* and *common sense* construction. The former being in the ascendency, controlled the Government for about twelve years, and was itself moderated and restrained by the wisdom of WASHINGTON during eight years of that period. It established a national bank, assumed the revolutionary debts of the States and gave an extravagant extension to the judicial power of the United States. The mission of this party appears to have been to put the machinery of national government in motion and to sustain it in operation until it acquired strength and consistency. It guarded the life of the nation through the perilous period of infancy and youth. This done, its work was finished.

The party of strict construction having succeeded in the elections of 1800, came into the control of the Government under liberal promises of reform of abuses and of change in the existing mode of administration. It contented itself, however, with the repeal of some unwise legislation and the correction of some abuses. The Government must go on, and it could go on well only in the beaten track. The Chief and other wise men in this party said there was no power in the Constitution to acquire additional territory, either by purchase or conquest. But we needed the control of the Mississippi. France was willing to cede to us the Louisiana Territory on fair terms. Considerations of national necessity pressed hard and there was nothing but a theory of construction in the way. JEFFERSON yielded his scruples, made the treaty and his party approved. But this act "outside of the Constitution" *was not to be drawn into a precedent.* MADISON denied the power to charter a National bank, but signed the act of 1816, *because the public interests,* in his opinion, *demanded it,* and theory again and always yielded to common sense in matters of practical legislation. But these centripetal and centrifugal forces of liberal and strict construction, operating in different directions and with much force, aided by the growing prosperity of the whole country, had probably a larger agency in putting the government into the orbit of its just powers than the "wisdom of the Fathers of the Constitution" apotheosized in a thousand patriotic orations. Moving silently forward in a track equally removed from the broad road of Federalism and the narrow path of the old Democracy, it gathered its proper strength and vigor in a gradual development of its powers. There was, indeed a debatable frontier between the State and the National sovereignty. There were occasional jarrings and threatened collisions. There was, in one case, imminent danger of internal conflict. But the general course was peaceful, and the government was not put on the full exercise of its sovereign powers. Meantime the nation increased in wealth, resources and population beyond any parallel in history, and came to be recognized abroad as a great nation.

Notwithstanding this silent and solid constitutional growth, there were men of eminence in the public counsels who accorded to the Union only a precarious existence, dependent on the will of some or any of the States. Friends of the government, too, doubted whether it possessed the self-preserving and asserting powers of sovereignty. Thirty-five years ago DE TOCQUEVILLE wrote, after much study and observation of the workings of our institutions: "If the sovereignty of the Union were at the present day to engage in a struggle with that of the States, its defeat may be confidently predicted; and it is not probable that such a struggle would be seriously undertaken. As often as a steady resistance is offered to the Federal Government it will be found to yield. Experience has hitherto shown that whenever a State has demanded anything with perseverance and resolution, it has invariably succeeded; and that, if it has distinctly refused to act, it was left to do as it thought fit." Within ten years, threats of dissolution of the Union, made in the Southern States and re-echoed by the Northern Democracy, were the ordinary arguments against candidates, measures and policies unacceptable to that party.

Twenty-five years after DE TOCQUEVILLE wrote, the Union was put upon the full exercise and strain of its powers. The doubts of friends were silenced and dispelled. No monarchy or empire ever showed greater strength or more vigorous life. The rebellious heresy of secession was trodden into the dust, and the blot of slavery washed out with patriotic blood. The foundations of the Government have been enlarged, and it has received, with the consent of the people, an accession of beneficent power. It now rests upon the basis of equal rights and protection for all. The phantom danger of centralization existed only in the fears of the slave-holding "oligarchies." These have been converted into Republics; and if the spirit of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS could look down upon the regenerated and strengthened Union of to-day, the cloud of distrust would lift from his soul.

In this hasty retrospection, it may not be unprofitable to inquire whether the machine of national government has throughout the protracted struggle maintained its own internal balance. Commencing with the administration of Gen. JACKSON, the Executive Department, for a period of thirty years, appeared to be growing in strength, and likely to attain an undue preponderance in the general government. The introduction of the party doctrine, that "to the victors belongs the spoils," meaning the offices, gave a great accession of strength to the Executive. The arbitrary temper of this great soldier and patriotic citizen, led him into measures in supposed derogation of the rights of the Legislature and Judiciary, but his great popularity enabled him to stand before the country without much scrutiny into the wisdom or legality of several of his official acts. None of his successors down to the period of Mr. LINCOLN's administration seemed willing to abate any of the pretensions of the Executive Department as administered by Gen. JACKSON, although none of them had the personal force of character of that extraordinary and upright man.

With Mr. LINCOLN came a strain on both the legislative and executive branches. It was the trying period of our history and the full strength of the whole Government was brought into exercise. The President, weighed down by the responsibility of the conduct of the war, willingly surrendered the executive patronage—the great source of executive power in peaceful times—to be dispensed by members of Congress. The attempt of President JOHNSON to resume it and exercise it in opposition to the wishes of the party which elected him, led to the passage of the Tenure-of-Office law, which under considerable modifications, is still retained. The statute reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to seven, only to be repealed two years afterwards, and many other laws passed during the last four years, were blows aimed at executive authority, and intended to restrain its harmful exercise. The wise and necessary reconstruction measures were largely intended to have, and have in fact had the same effect. The unfortunate circumstances of an Executive, in a trying period, not possessing the public confidence, and the consequent and necessary resort to extreme legislative measures to restrain him from an injurious exercise of the powers of his office, have resulted in an aggrandisement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive branch of the government. Congress at present seem disposed to treat the President as its agent and servant. It has practically usurped the power of appointment to office, and the principal business of some of its members seems to be to obtain their share or more than their share of the "spoils." The Senate especially seems to be tenacious of its newly acquired exective power evinced in the refusal to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law.

Recent events have demonstrated that the country has nothing to fear from the encroachments of executive power. But such is not the nature of legislative power. In Great Britain the House of Commons has, within a century reduced royalty and nobility to a shadow. The present Executive is much stronger with the people than Congress; but he is under such restraints as were imposed on none but his immediate predecessor.

Had we space, it could be demonstrated that the Judiciary has not its just weight in the Government. It too has been put under the restraint of legislative power. But let us hope that time and peace and national prosperity will assist to readjust the balance and carry the Government forward in her great career.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

A more disgusting or deplorable exhibition of political corruption than was afforded by the New York City election on Tuesday has probably never been seen in this country. Indeed, to find its historical parallel it would be necessary to go over to Italy and back to Pagan times. Usually when charges of such abuses have been made by one party, they have been denied, at least with some plausibility, by another. In New York, the other day, the facts were so patent and palpable that they could not be questioned. The friends and supporters of the candidates who enjoy the advantages of the frauds that were perpetrated, find themselves deficient in the effrontery which alone could question the truth. The Ring did exactly as it pleased, and its arrangements beforehand were so perfect, its organization so complete, and its power so overwhelming, that, early on the day of election if not before, the honest voters interested in the result seem to have made up their minds that resistance would inevitably be in vain, and that it was better to regard the whole affair as a gigantic farce. The venerable precept, "vote early and vote often," was obeyed by multitudes in many of the wards. Well known citizens were even present when others voted in their name, and the demand for the arrest of the miscreants who committed the crime, was unheeded by the police, on the ground that the demand was not made by the proper authority, the proper authority being the agents of the fraud. Organized bands of *repeaters*, as they are called, did not even pretend to conceal their operations, but under the very eyes of the police, shifted the disguises under which, after a short interval, the same persons voted in other names. In one ward, nearly five hundred negroes who had been registered, were deprived of their votes, because on appearing at the ballot-boxes, it was discovered that repeaters had already voted for them. Some of these negroes were actually arrested for attempting to vote in their own names, which had been already used. Upon the whole, it is perhaps a low estimate that thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast to elect a Democratic Chief Justice.

The practical lesson of this awful exhibition is not far to seek. The farce of Tuesday was the natural culmination of a mode of political management which has made the great metropolis a proverb for thirty years. In that city politics, as understood by the dominant faction, long ago ceased to be anything better than a mean trade, carried on in the selfish interest of the tradesmen. In other words, the business of party politics there reached the conditions towards which it steadily tends everywhere, under the control of the low men who make the gaining of votes the work of their lives. The earlier ascendancy of the class in New York was, of course, due to the excellent advantages afforded them in the character of a large portion of the population. Something must also be allowed for the superior talents and general qualifications of the leaders. New York naturally attracts the clever scoundrels as it attracts other sorts of clever men. With first-rate material to work upon, constantly stimulated by partial successes and by the certainty of final triumph, and all the time aided by the apathy of citizens too proud or too fastidious to oppose them with the necessary energy, the politicians have at length established an absolute democratic despotism. A despotism more dreadful, more intolerable to good citizens, or are more incompatible with the proper ends of society, it is impossible to imagine. But it is only the natural outcome under favorable circumstances, of causes which are at work in every city and village of the country.

THE TRIAL.

Cases involving the charge of breach of promise of marriage, whether tried in a civil or ecclesiastical court, are usually of a scandalous character. Their details are commonly of a kind better adapted to gratify the misanthrope than the philanthropist, even when they fail to minister entertainment to the baser tastes of human nature. To this general statement a rather striking exception has been afforded by the "CLARK case," fully reported in the columns of the COMMERCIAL during the current week. If about any affair of the sort without suggesting a suspicion of the ludicrous, we may justly say about this case, that its trial was creditable to all the parties principally concerned. Every candid person who has witnessed or who has read the proceedings will bear cheerful testimony to the unaffected desire of the Presbytery to ascertain the essential facts necessary to a correct judgment, and their equally manifest purpose, without fear or favor, to administer justice. It was a very delicate and painful duty which they had to perform, and no single incident occurred that we are aware of, inconsistent with the impression that the duty was discharged with manliness and fidelity. The lady could not fail to command the general sympathy in her position, as one who asked neither for pecuniary damages nor for enforced fulfillment of the engagement alleged to have been violated, but who wished for nothing more than such a rectification of her good name as would result from the revelation of all the circumstances of the case. The gentleman, a prominent member of a distinguished profession, the pastor of a large city congregation, looked up to by a multitude as their spiritual guide, and by a still greater multitude as an example, inevitably enlisted a deep and widely extended interest in the success or failure of his effort at self-vindication. An obvious feature of the trial, manifested equally by the accuser, the accused and the judges, was their respect for facts. Hence there was, apparently, no attempt to keep back or to conceal anything necessary to a just decision, and any attempt to give a false color to words or acts, received not the slightest countenance or tolerance. No aid was sought by either side from eloquent sophistry, or ingenious casuistry to darken counsel, to varnish wrong, or to prevent the plain dictates of sound sense and honest conscience in regard to the merits of the case. Though we so entirely approve the process and the result, we could almost wish that a competent advocate had been permitted to spend a few minutes in commenting on a portion of the evidence. It seems a pity that so excellent an opportunity of pointing out the deplorable effects of congregational meddling with a pastor's domestic affairs, was allowed to pass unimproved. Instead of quoting BLACKSTONE, or the Pennsylvania Reports, the speaker might have referred to the chronicles of CARLINGFORD in the portion which gives the history of Salem Chapel, and describes the tribulation of certain earnest women of "the connection," when they heard of the matrimonial intentions of their bachelor preacher. But it is many years since we read that veracious narrative, and we may be wrong in fancying its facts apposite to the present case. The truth is, we suppose, that every person is aware that the position of pastor, is regarded by some people, both male and female, as giving them warrant for a sort of interference with his domestic relations, especially his prospective domestic relations, which in nine cases out of ten, is mere mischievous impertinence. Under the cloak of such fancied warrant, envy, malice and all uncharitableness may lie concealed, or even challenge the names of the opposite virtues. Under the false assumption that the pastor's wife is a sort of feminine pastor and regularly employed as such by the congregation, these people claim the right of directing an affair with which they have nothing to do. On the same ground on which they interfere before marriage, they often extend their guardianship of their pastor's domestic concerns beyond, much to the detriment of his comfort and usefulness. The fashion wherever it exists calls for amendment.

THE INDIANS AGAIN.

Some readers may think that we make too frequent mention of the Indian question. We are well aware that not only decided admirers of the old Indian policy and active sympathisers with the party who favor extermination, but others also entertain a certain dislike for the subject. The impression of many persons is that the problem to be solved is one of hopeless difficulty, and that people remote from the frontier are not likely to render any aid in its settlement. General SHERMAN may, perhaps, be quoted as having given this notion the sanction of his great name by the letter which he addressed, a few days ago, to the Indian Commission at its meeting in New York. The letter was certainly contemptuous in tone, and among other things the General said that "the Indian question can only be fairly discussed where the Indians are." It is not inconsistent with perfect respect for General SHERMAN's to state that he sometimes writes as well as says, in his haste, rather more than he means. His mature and slowly formed views on this subject were expressed in his well known Report, and we believe that no one more than he will regret the fact, if his late letter shall be understood as discouraging popular interest in General GRANT's pacific policy. In truth, there is no more important matter at present demanding the attention of the American people. It is an ancient theological doctrine that nations are judged and punished in time, as having no personality, they cannot be punished in eternity. The notion is neither foolish nor fanatical. THOMAS JEFFERSON, neither a fool nor a fanatic, said in reference to American slavery: "I tremble for my country, when I remember that GOD is just." Only the simpleton or the atheist denies that the punishment for that crime has been inflicted, and that GOD's justice has been vindicated. With equally good reasons, in view of our treatment of the red men, we may all tremble for the nation when we think of the attributes of GOD. But there are other reasons for the agitation of the subject. The old system of intercourse with the Indians has been and still is a gigantic agency for the corruption and debasement of thousands of white men, as well as for the degradation of the Indians. Apart from all other considerations the demoralization along the entire frontier produced by this system is a powerful reason for its abandonment. In the maintenance of this system vast interests are enlisted, and they are urged in Washington, and elsewhere, with an unscrupulous ingenuity, energy and persistence that are worthy of a better cause. Mr. WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia, in a letter to the New York meeting already referred to, says, "one of the purest and wisest men in Indian affairs assures me that forty thousand dollars would have been placed at his disposal had he last year consented to join an Indian ring." When General GRANT's policy was first inaugurated, it was the hope of these thieves to corrupt the new agents and take them into their alliance—and it is their ignominious failure in that quarter which has driven them to adopt other means of keeping up their source of gain. These same scoundrels are also responsible in a great measure for the violation of treaties of which the United States government has been guilty. And they are, therefore, responsible for the belief which prevails universally among the Indians that no reliance can be placed upon the word of their Great Father at Washington, and that no justice is to be expected at his hands.

Just now a crisis has come in this Indian question. There is reason to believe that the threatening war which was the result of bad faith on our part and which would certainly have the effect of prolonging the old system indefinitely, has been arrested. But unless the people awake to the importance of the subject and sustain the Administration in the new policy, there will soon be rumors of fresh complications. It is certain that three-fourths of the Senate and of the House are ready to sustain the Administration in this matter; but it is in the power of a few captious and unprincipled men to embarrass and retard legislation. It is necessary for the people to act, if they desire to prevent the triumph of the men who have so long disgraced our government and our civilization in the eyes of the world. General GRANT and his Cabinet expect the co-operation of the people in sustaining and carrying on the work which they have begun. In his letter to the Indian Commission, dated the 14th instant, Mr. COX, the Secretary of the Interior, repeatedly insists on the necessity of such aid. He says:

"The one practical thing I have to say is that, in the administration of Indian affairs, as an officer of the government and in behalf of the President, I ask the organized help of the good people of the land; and I tell you plainly, that unless we have it on a scale entirely beyond anything heretofore attempted in this direction, the doom of the Indian is sealed, and the quick extermination with the sword would be a mercy compared with the influence of our civilization."

A NORTHERN man sojourning in Charleston, South Carolina, represents the white population as deeply and generally discontented with the political condition of the State. Though quiet, and neither practicing or countenancing violence of any kind, they do not "accept the situation" with as much cordiality as some other cities of the South. According to this correspondent, the chief ground of the prevailing dissatisfaction is the corruption which is believed to exist in the administration of affairs. He represents one gentleman saying as he read his newspaper, "Look at this! Here is a man appointed Trial Justice in my county yesterday by GOV. SCOTT, who was, only a few weeks ago, pardoned out of jail by this same Governor. He was put in jail for robbery, on the verdict of a jury more than half negroes, on the clearest evidence. He has been guilty of every petty crime; he is habitually drunk; his habits and associates are of the very lowest order; his vote has been bought again and again for fifty cents, and his decision as a judge can be had any day for what it will bring. What sort of justice are we likely to have in my county?" We should say the fountain of justice in that county is not likely to send forth very pure waters. Cases like this, or nearly as bad, are alleged by the discontented class to be very common. And no one, we suppose, who reflects upon the past opportunities and training of the freedmen, and who takes into account the character of many of the adventurers who have gone into South Carolina to improve their circumstances, will think such allegations very unlikely to be true. Is, then, the discontent of the high minded men of the State very unreasonable? On the contrary, it would be strange if they regarded their condition as anything but as a sort of purgatory. The most interesting portion of this correspondent's letter is the statement that leading white citizens are preparing to form a new party in favor of political and moral reform. They hope to secure the vote of the negroes of pure race, by rousing their resentment against an administration which has been excessively partial to mulattoes and quadroons. This is the first intimation we have seen of an attempt in the South to use a form of jealousy which, in other countries, has led to important results. In Hayti for instance.

A WRITER in the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, referring to the State of Florida, says:

"This State can scarcely be said to have ever been properly settled at all. One of the great States of the Union in territorial extent, with an area of 50,000 square miles, nearly as large as the whole of New England, its population to day scarcely exceeds 140,000—little more than the population of the single city of Newark. Of its 38,000,000 of acres, less than 3,000,000 have ever been set off into farms! And nearly the whole of these are now in the market, advertised by tax collectors for the payment of taxes. I cannot learn that there is a single plantation in the State now under anything like full cultivation. Along the whole extent of St. John's river, for two hundred miles, the most spacious and beautiful tide-water on the continent, I am told that there are not a dozen cultivated farms, and this comprises the richest and most attractive regions of the State—nine-teen-twentieths of which are still covered with the primeval forests."

The day is at hand when Florida will leap ahead in the march of improvement. With its vast capabilities of soil, climate, rivers and forests it cannot be otherwise. Already shrewd men from the North are turning their attention to this State, which in extent is nearly equal to all New England. It is estimated that within the last year not less than twenty thousand persons have visited the regions watered by the St. Johns. Many made permanent investments to which they will soon return, and not a few have remained to grow fruit and cotton and manufacture lumber, cultivate the cane, engage in trade, or enter upon mechanical pursuits. No one doubts the prospect. Within the next ten years the oranges of Florida, superior to any others, will be found in all our markets. Hundreds of groves are being set out, which in from five to seven years will be at maturity. The pineries are of almost unlimited extent and quality. The proper management of the soil of Eastern Florida, with reference to small fruits and perhaps general agriculture, is a problem which will not long want a solution. Capital is fast finding its way into railroads and seeking other investments. Jacksonville, the principal city of the State, is enjoying a rapid growth. Between two and three hundred buildings, generally of an excellent character, have been constructed there within the last year or are under way. Many more are projected, and real estate has an activity something like that of Chicago when that city took the start which it has held ever since. That the population of the city—which at present is about ten thousand—is to increase rapidly, and become very considerable, is not questioned. A very large part of the influx of stangers the last winter either abided at Jacksonville the whole time they remained from their Northern homes or made it the base of operations while they found their way up the beautiful St. Johns river or diverged into other parts of the State. This human tide came from nearly every State, but the Northern Seaboard was most numerously represented. Those that returned did so with nothing but praises on their lips,—very many with the deliberately formed purpose to go back with an army of recruits, to become permanent residents or enjoy for a season the advantages of the incomparable climate. A well formed emigration system, independent of these influences, promises to supply Florida with a thrifty population, whose well-directed labor for a single day will produce more than three and four in almost any other part of the country.

THE Philadelphia *North American* is added to the list of influential papers now in favor of a revision of the Constitution as the only means of preventing Legislative corruption. When the COMMERCIAL started the ball the prediction was made that it would acquire momentum, though slowly at first, from the Republican press of the State. We have not been disappointed. Our Philadelphia contemporary refers to Ohio as proof of the efficacy of such a remedy; points to the action of the Illinois Convention as encouragement for ourselves, and to the following condensed statement of the provisions of the new Constitution about to be submitted to the people of that State, as worthy of our early imitation:

"Special legislation is prohibited upon all classes of subjects upon which a lobby can be congregated or interested.

"No corporation shall be created or have its charter renewed or extended by special law.

"No law shall be passed making an irrevocable grant of special privileges.

"Every member of the Legislature must take an oath that he has not expended any money, or been guilty of any bribery or corruption, to influence votes at his election, and that he will not accept any gift or other contribution from any person while a member of the Legislature, for any vote he may give or withhold, or official action he may perform. A violation of this oath to disqualify the person from ever holding any State office thereafter. Candidates for the Legislature will, of course, bear these things in mind, when they are assessed by campaign committees.

"All bills and amendments thereto must be printed before they are passed.

"No act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the first of July following its passage, unless by the vote of two-thirds of its members it shall be put in operation immediately.

"The authority of the Legislature to add to the State debt, unless for war purposes, is limited to the sum of $250,000.

"The total expenditure for the new State House is limited to $3,500,000.

"The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts, or in any manner loan or extend its credit to any public or other corporation or individual, nor shall it release any indebtedness due to the State.

"The State shall never be made defendant in any suit at law or equity.

"No officer shall have his term of office extended by law after his election.

"The pay of the members of the Legislature to be fixed by law, after the first session and no Legislature can change such compensation except for future Legislatures. All allowances for stationery, newspapers and other perquisites shall be limited to $50 for each member.

"There is to be restriction upon the duration of the sessions of the General Assembly.

"A vote of two-thirds of each house is required to pass a bill vetoed by the Governor, instead of a majority, as at present."

It will be the duty of the Republicans in presenting legislative candidates, to bring forward none that are not sound on this question, and we quite agree with our Philadelphia contemporary in the following suggestion.

"The true way to make a legislative reform, as far as we in Philadelphia are concerned, is to frame a sweeping amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth, embodying some such provisions as those given above, or as are contained in the Constitution of Ohio; have them adopted by the Union League, indorsed by the Republican general committees of the city and State, and make every Republican candidate for the Legislature march square up to the chalk and define his position for or against it."

AMERICANS who read are, we fancy, always pleased to hear of M. LABOULAYE, the author of *Paris in America*. A few days ago, we stated that before the late election, he had written a letter to a friend, in which he gave reasons why he intended to vote affirmatively on the plebiscite. The unpleasant consequences of the publication of that letter afford an interesting illustration of the intensity, one may say, the ferocity of party spirit among the so-called French Liberals. They presently started the story in the newspapers that M. LABOULAYE's son had been appointed First Secretary of Legation at Constantinople as a reward for his father's infidelity to the popular cause. The son, PAUL LABOULAYE, has been fifteen years in the diplomatic service, and his appointment to Constantinople was made out and signed by Count DARU, months before his father's letter, advising an affirmative vote, was written—LABOULAYE has experienced another proof of the kindness with which the Radicals remember past services. A few evenings before the election, at a meeting in Versailles, he attempted to state his reasons for his intended vote, when he was repeatedly interrupted and insulted, and finally got a hearing with the greatest difficulty. Finally, it is expected that the students of the College of France, in which he is a professor, will treat him as the medical students treated Dr. TARDIEU.

GEN. SHERMAN's expressions, if not purposes, sometimes invite sharp criticism. His imperious nature renders him essentially despotic. His lack of sense in undertaking to fight the settled convictions of men, his contempt for whatever he does not like, render him an unsafe adviser, more especially in matters outside of military affairs. The General's letter to the recent meeting in New York concerning Indian affairs, is an instance in point, and it is not at all surprising that he should suffer under the almost universal comment of the press. At one time General SHERMAN's influence with General GRANT was considerable. There is reason to believe, however, that it is not as great as it was. It would be a gratification to many true friends of Gen. GRANT and his administration to be assured that in the future it will be even less.

"OUR RAILROAD PROGRAMME."

A Philadelphia View of the Connellsville, Baltimore and Ohio and other Roads—And of Pittsburgh.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in speaking of the completion of the Connellsville Railroad in November next, and of the proposed organization of a new line of railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago to connect with it, under the name of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad, adverts to the past present and future relations existing between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville Railroads, and the results of the gigantic efforts of these enterprising corporations. It says that for many years an amicable understanding, though not a written one, prevails between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies that neither should interfere with the other's field of operations, which, for some years, was scrupulously adhered to, and proved eminently successful in preventing the inroads of the New York monoplies. The Hempfield connection was frustrated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, because it would take from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the trade of the Wheeling route, and the former directed its whole attention to the building of railways in Pennsylvania, and to connections with the lakes and central regions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Baltimore and Ohio Company on its side faithfully adhered to the compact, and did not enter Pennsylvania or seek any direct connection with the lakes; and the long continued neglect of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and of the Hempfield is attributable to the fidelity with which the agreement was adhered to. But, says the *North American*, the irascible and impracticable character of the city of Pittsburgh broke through the agreement and compelled these two great corporations to enter into a field of competition against each other. Pittsburgh struggled for the prize of the Connellsville Railroad, but Baltimore, knowing the cost, did not feel much inclination to rejoice over it. The Pennsylvania Railroad then completed the Pan-Handle route, grasped every railroad through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois leading to Cincinnati, Indianopolis, St. Louis or Chicago, and is now the dominant power in the three great States west of us. It has crossed the Ohio and controls a through line to New Orleans, *via* Louisville and Nashville, and it is no exaggeration to say that while the Baltimore Company has no power at all in Kentucky and Tennesse, the Pennsylvania is active and influential. Not only this, but the great Pennsylvania corporation has under its auspices three different projected lines striking due South, one going from Pittsburgh south to Charleston, another carries the Cumberland Valley Railroad down the Shenandoah Valley through Virginia to a connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and still another, called the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad makes a connection with the Northern Central, *avoiding Baltimore*, and strikes through Maryland to the Potomac, and then across through Eastern Virginia. This, says the *North American*, is the price the Baltimore Company will have to pay for the Pittsburgh connection, which was known beforehand in Philadelphia and Baltimore, but Pittsburgh was resolutely ignorant on the subject. We cannot say we regret the course of events, although being willing to see our neighbors flourish, we had no disposition to interfere with Baltimore. This whole trouble would have been avoided if Pittsburgh had acquiesced in the transfer of the unfinished Connellsville line to the proposed Southern Pennsylvania route, which would have made a new through railroad, traversing the entire southern chain of counties tributary to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Not having done so, we have provided railroads from these counties leading to Philadelphia.

THE report of the House Committee on Manufactures successfully controverts the position of Commissioner Wells, who has lately become the recipient of the most fulsome eulogy by the free traders, and whose statements have been regarded by them as infallible. The report emphatically condemns the course of Mr. Wells in thus endeavoring to break down American interests. The committee express the belief that his report could only have been written in the interest of foreign producers and manufacturers, and that its suggestions and recommendations, if followed by consequent legislation, would be hostile to the best interests of the country. Among the many inconsistencies of Mr. Wells is mentioned his assumption that the farmer is oppressed by the present tariff and currency, while the report of this same Commissioner, Mr. Wells, for 1868, attempted to show that for many years, under the operations of the same tariff and currency, the farmer had reaped *undue* profits. But Mr. Wells is now playing an important political part in making his untruthful statements, which are evidently designed to excite jealousy between our agricultural and manufacturing interests. The report of the committee takes direct issue with the Wells's misstatements in reference to the prices, costs and aggregate values of manufactures, and shows the unreliability of his statistics in reference to wool, cotton, pig iron, etc., and notices the suppression of certain facts by Mr. Wells, which would go to disprove his arguments. The Committee further objects to Mr. Wells's report that it unfairly and untruthfully deprecates the condition of our artisans and laborers, endeavoring to create the impression that, through the operations of the present tariff and the present currency system, labor does not command the same reward it did ten years ago, when the fact is patent to all that the general prosperity of the people during the past ten years, notwithstanding the drain of a great war, has been most marvelous and wholly unprecedented, and while it omits any detailed exhibition of the growth of our manufactures under the existing tariff system, and it endeavors to cast suspicion and odium upon American manufacturers whose gains and strength belong to their country, unpatriotically seeking to establish the principle that dependence upon foreign manufactures is our natural condition, in defiance of the policy of all enlightened nations whose civilization has been built and whose people have prospered by it; a protective policy of our own country, established since the formation of the Government under which we have always prospered, and every departure from which has resulted in the enforced idleness of the laboring classes, individual suffering and bankruptcy, and loss of national credit and revenue.

This report conveys a strong censure on this free trade commissioner, and, coming from seven of the nine members of the committee, is invested with an influence in thus being officially communicated to Congress that may well be considered potent to Mr. Wells, who, having originally derived his official position at Washington from President Johnson, has but little claim on President Grant, and whose zealous efforts in behalf of foreign interests certainly do not entitle him to much weight with the present administration.

MR. PUSEY, the Commissioner of Statistics of Minnesota, has prepared a tabular statement which exhibits the most unprecedented and startling growth of that State. In 1850 the total area of the State was less than 2,000 acres. In 1869 it was 1,700,000 acres, an increase of over 800 per cent. As late as 1858 the State imported food. The next year the State grew nearly two and a half millions of bushels, and in 1869 the crop was 18,500,000 bushels. Population has increased from 172,000 in 1860 to 450,000 in 1870. We subjoin a few of the figures of Mr. Pusey, which are very interesting and suggestive:

Increase of cultivated area in nine yrs, per cent	290
Increase in population	178
Increase in value of manufactures	245
Total value of real estate	$120,000,000
Total value of personal property	65,000,000
Grand total	$185,000,000

The number of land and lot owners in 1869 is 110,701, or more than the whole number of voters, a striking contrast with the condition of England where half the soil is owned by five hundred men.

THE Suez Canal has not proved as complete a triumph as was anticipated. Many difficulties in this short cut to the East Indies have presented themselves irrespective of the tolls. Several vessels have lately arrived at Calcutta in a sad plight in consequence of the intolerable heat. One vessel reached that port with every stoker dead and several of the native stokers employed on the P. and P. steamers had to succumb to the heat. They were sometimes hauled up on deck perfectly insensible, or jump overboard in a fit of madness. There is not a breath of air at such times in this fearful sea; rain has perhaps not fallen for several years, and even the young and the vigorous find all the vital powers tried to the severest limits.

"WOMEN SUFFRAGE" was defeated in Vermont by an overwhelming vote. "Just for the fun of the thing." a special canvass was held in Royalton in that State, with the following result:

Number of women in the district	82
Wanted the suffrage	14
Did not want it	53
Did not care	14
Not at home	1

The fact that only one woman out of eighty-two was not at home, indicates, we believe, that the Royalton district is one of the best and most virtuous in the State.

EDWARD LABOULAYE is not, after all, Napoleon's new Minister of Public Instruction. M. Mege, a member of the Corps Legislatif, has been gazetted in the official journal of Paris as the newly appointed Minister. This gentleman, unknown in this country, possesses the negative merit of having nothing against him. On the other hand, Laboulaye has a cosmopolitan reputation, and has been favorably regarded in the United States for his opposition to slavery, long before it became a decided test question, and for his championship of human rights and justice throughout the rebellion.

THE ladies of Beaufort, in South Carolina, who were deprived of their means during the late civil war, have established a new branch of home industry in making into preserves the green oranges produced on the plantations, which are skilfully prepared, put into glass jars and sent North for a market. There are ten varieties of this description of sweet meat which is said to be excellent. James Lowndes, Esq., a lawyer of that city, is acting as agent for them.

A LUSUS NATURÆ was recently born in Williamsburg, New York, being a child with a head shaped like a horse. The parents are very poor and finding it inconvenient to rear such a monster without expense beyond their means have it on exhibition in New York, depending on the charity of visitors to compensate them for this extraordinary sight.

THE Hon. Jeremiah Black, it is announced, will appear in the next number of the *Galaxy*, in an article in which he will take issue with the recent article of Hon. Henry Wilson in the *Atlantic*, detailing in part the Cabinet history of 1860-61.

OVER NICE.

A Traitor Standing on the Order of his Treason.

General Magruder denies a statement of General Cameron, made in the Senate on the 5th ult., that he had intended to transfer the battery of which he had the command on the opening of the rebellion to the service of the rebel army, after pledging himself to President Lincoln to stand by him during the war. This General Magruder, who is very severe in his comments on General Cameron, pronounces a "monstrous, malicious, reckless and infamous lie." He explains that he had a perfect understanding with President Lincoln at the time as to his course, saying to the President that if his State, Virginia, seceded he would fight for those among whom he was born and bred, his relations and friends, who believed they were right; that he would be true and faithful to the obligations of his commission as long as he held it, and that the President and his family should sleep in safety whenever he was on guard. The President replied, "Yes, I know it; you are an officer of the army, and a Southern gentleman, and incapable of any but honorable conduct." General Magruder then thanked the President and said: "If I do resign you shall be the first to hear of it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the Adjutant." "Why," said the President, "should you do that?" to which General Magruder replied: "I wish to be gracefully off with the old love before I am on with the new." The President expressed his sorrow at his loss; but said, "if you must go, I will help you to be gracefully off with the old love." A day or two after Virginia seceded, Magruder resigned and repaired to the White House, where he failed to get admission, but a brother officer promised to inform the President next morning of his resignation. He immediately repaired to Long Bridge, which was guarded by his own battery, and at his request the officer in command lowered the bridge to let him pass, remarking, "Colonel, I will lower the drawbridge, but I would do it with far greater pleasure if you were coming *from* Virginia instead of going *to* Virginia." He stopped at Alexandria a day and a night, where he received the acceptance of his resignation, which he always thought was by order of Mr. Lincoln himself.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Sketches of the New Members.

We give below brief sketches of the new members of the French Ministry, as reported by a cable telegram from Paris. As will be seen all are liberals and in favor of the new reforms introduced by the Emperor and sanctioned by the French people:

DUKE DE GRAMONT, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Antoine Agenor Alfred, Duke de Gramont, was born in Paris on the 14th of August, 1819. He was formerly known as the Duke de Guiche, but after the death of his father, Prince de Bidache, in 1854, succeeded to his present title. Being the son of a former general of division, he obtained admission to the Ecole Polytechnique in 1837, where he remained two years, when he declined to enter the artillery, to which branch of the service he had been appointed. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Emperor Napoleon III., and on the 2d of December, 1852, the day of the famous *coup d'etat*, made his debut in public life. Immediately after he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel, to Stuttgart, where he remained till April, 1853, when he was sent to Turin in the same capacity. While here he was instrumental in inducing Sardinia to join in the alliance against Russia. In 1857 the Duke was sent as Ambassador to Rome, remaining there till 1861, and displaying diplomatic abilities of a high order. During this last named year he was appointed Ambassador to Austria, a position he held for five years. The Duke de Gramont was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor in June, 1857, and is Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Wurtemburg, and of that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. In politics he is a liberal, belonging to what is known as the "right center" in the Corps Legislatif, which comprises the constitutional supporters of the Emperor, as distinguished from the absolutists of the extreme right. In 1848 the Duke married a daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, by whom he has several children.

JACQUES PHILLIPE MEGE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

M. Mege is a native of Riom, where he was born on the 15th of September, 1817. He received a fine education, studied law, and graduated LL.D. He practiced at the bar of Clermont-Ferrand in 1844 and 1845, and during the last named year was appointed an Assistant Judge. In 1862 he became Mayor of Clermont, and during the following year a member of the General Council. In 1863, M. Mege was elected to the Corps Legislatif from the first circonscription of the department of Puy de Dome, and was re-elected last year. In politics, he is a liberal of the same school as M. Ollivier, and belongs to the "left centre."

CHARLES JANACE PRICHON, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The successor of the Marquis de Talhouet is a graduate of the political school of M. Thiers, but belongs to the "right center" in the Corps Legislatif. He has been long known as one of the principal defenders of the occupation of Rome by the French army, and has not changed in this regard, although he does not belong to the extreme Catholic party. M. Pichon represents the Department of the Nord in the Corps Legislatif, and, as might be supposed from his early association, is liberal in his political views, and a supporter of the constitutional empire.

AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

Bishops Kenrick and Purcell Write a Bold Letter Against the New Dogma.

Bishops Kenrick, of St. Louis, and Purcell, of Cincinnati, have written a vigorous rejoinder to the blow-hot-and-blow-cold letter of Bishop Spalding on the question of pontifical infallibility. The concluding portion is as follows:

Why does he ask for new definitions which do violence to the conscience of several of his colleagues in the episcopate? Because several among us believe that ecclesiastical history, the history of the Popes, the history of the councils and the tradition of the church are not in harmony with the new dogma, and that is why we believe that it is very inopportune to wish to define as an article of faith an opinion which appears to us to lack any solid foundation in Scripture and tradition, while it is contradicted by many irrefragible monuments. It would be out of place to continue any longer a discussion which is the business of the Council. But before concluding we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that the friends so devoted in appearance to the Holy See have raised by their indiscreet zeal many painful questions where religion has nothing to gain. But we have firm confidence that the Holy Spirit will illuminate all minds and direct all hearts. We are convinced that the promises made to the Church and to the Chair of Peter will not fail, and that neither such or such a party or such or such a man will triumph, but that the truth alone will obtain the victory. Deeply regretting the circumstances which have obliged us to address you this letter, we remain no less the sincere friends and admirers of your antagonist as the humble servants of Votre Grandeur, in behalf and in the name of several Bishops of the United States of North America.

MRS. VREELAND, the lady who "spoke out" in Court, during the summing up of the McFarland trial, determined still to have her "say," appears in a card in the New York papers, contradicting some of the statements of the reporters of that notable occasion. She is decidedly personal in her allusions to this novel *rencontre*, and says:

"Perhaps my feelings got the better of my prudence when the man with the wig of a blonde spoke in such an outrageous way regarding woman, distorting plain common sense facts into hideous slander. It denotes the fact that such men do not wish to hear the beautiful and touching emanations of one loving and womanly heart toward another when in perplexity and affliction. I really forgot I was standing in a room crowded, with few exceptions, not with 'free lovers,' but 'free lusters,' who advocate the hideous doctrine that man was created for the use of God, woman for the use of man. This is going back to the age of barbarism to try to prove woman has got no brain or soul. I cannot pass such an outrage unnoticed. Captain McCloskey should have the feelings of a man and never leave the prints of his muscular demonstration on a woman. I hope the Chief Executive of this great metropolis will take notice of this. I was forcibly ejected from the court room by the above named so-called officer, who must be a sneak not fit to meet either man or woman. Free love and free brutality must therefore be between counsel and officers of the Court."

THE letters written by the wife of McFarland, which he has caused to be published to neutralize the effect of her statement since the trial—a statement, by the way, that must convince candid minds that he is a wretch independently of the killing of Richardson—is said by those who have taken pains to read them, to justify the remark by the *World* that he is "one of the meanest and most despicable of cowards," and that the publication "displays an unusual depth of degradation." It is said that the letters amply prove the truth of Mrs. Richardson's statement of the reasons which compelled her separation from him.

THE great musical jubilee to be given in New York in the middle of June will take place at the Empire Skating Rink, the largest building in America, the length of which is 430 feet, and the width 200 feet, unobstructed by pillars or obstacles such as impeded the sight and hearing in the Boston Coliseum. The building is of corrugated iron, possessing great durability and resonance, its acoustic properties being wonderful in such a space. It will be sumptuously furnished with chairs and sofas, and will comfortably seat twenty thousand persons.

THE great Paris Exhibition, which opened on the first inst., and will close on the 20th of June, embraces a vast collection of works of art, among which are 2,991 paintings, 1,238 designs, 681 sculptures, 304 engravings, and 117 lithographic, architectural and other works of similar character. Sixty-eight medals, valued at 400 francs, are to be distributed to the several classes of art exhibitors, and two medals of honor, valued at 4,000 francs each, awarded to the authors of the best works in the exhibition; one each for painting and sculpture.

THE Quixotic farce of a tournament is now enacting in Brooklyn, having been borrowed from the "chivalry" of the South, who are now somewhat crest-fallen. A large number of valuable prizes are offered, and the congratulatory address to "the Queen of Love and Beauty" is to be delivered by Micajah Woods, a Virginia gentleman. The excuse given for this folly is that it will improve the chevaliers in the art of riding; but a good riding school would do just as well.

SOME of the New York papers continue to pick the bones of the McFarland trial. What the disgust of the decent portion of the readers must be it is not difficult to imagine. The trial will long stand remarkable for the opportunity it gave for gratifying personal malignity and doing almost everything, but fairly and dispassionately dispensing justice. That portion of the press which dealt most largely and foully in the business will long rest under its odium.

A SAPIENT free trade critic is disturbed at the idea of two cents a pound duty on pea nuts, which he imaginatively calls the "poor man's rice," but thinks the taxing of the tea, coffee and kindred articles, which everybody uses, to the extent of $60,000,000 annually, is perfect wisdom. The "poor man" will find no difficulty in appreciating the argument.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the alumni of Girard College, Philadelphia, and the 120th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, was held at the college Saturday morning.

HON. TITIAN J. COFFEY, of Philadelphia, late Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, is on his way home.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

ONLY A BOY.

Only a boy, with his noise and fun,
The veriest mystery under the sun;
As brimful of mischief, and wit, and glee,
As ever a human frame can be,
And as hard to manage as—what? ah me!
'Tis hard to tell,
Yet we love him well.

Only a boy, with his fearful tread,
Who cannot be driven, must be led;
Who troubles the neighbors' dogs and cats,
And tears more clothes, and spoils more hats,
Loses more kites, and tops, and bats,
Than would stock a store
For a year or more.

Only a boy, with his wild, strange ways,
With his idle hours or his busy days;
With his queer remarks and his odd replies,
Sometimes foolish and sometimes wise,
Often brilliant for one of his size,
As a meteor hurled
From the planet world.

Only a boy, who will be a man,
If nature goes on with her first great plan—
If intemperance, or some fatal snare,
Conspire not to rob us of this our heir,
Our blessing our trouble, our rest, our care,
Our torment, or joy!
"Only a boy."

Styria is haunted by old women who wheedle young ladies out of their beautiful hair upon the pretence that it is needed for the Holy Virgin, and then sell it at high prices. In Paris, too, young ladies are exposed to the depredations of hair stealers. Notwithstanding many substitutes for hair, the genuine article continues in good demand.

The Dutch are in a state of zoological excitement because a hippopotamus at Amsterdam gives birth to lively twins, male and female, the former weighing seventy and the latter (of gentler dimensions) only forty pounds.

The projected China cable is to run *via* the Sandwich Islands, Midway Islands, and Yokohama, to Shanghai; and its length, including the allowance of twenty per cent. for slack, will be 9,121 miles.

One of the most singular patents ever issued is one to a Hartford man for a device of "elongated pad plates and adjustable elastic bands for securing the features of a deceased person in their natural position."

Mr. Thomas Hood has completed a small volume, entitled, "The Rules of Rhyme," which is an attempt, not to make poets, but to teach how to construct verse. He says: "Were English versification taught at our schools, the boys would acquire a better understanding and appreciation of their own tongue. With such a training a lad would shrink from a mispronunciation as he does from a false quantity in Latin or Greek. The purging of our pronunciation would be of general benefit. At present it is shifting and uncertain, because it is never taught."

A lady in Bangor, Me., who directed a servant to take out and clean the windows in an upper story, was intensely disgusted when, on making a visit for inspection, she found that Bridget had removed every pane of glass from the sashes, and neatly washed and piled them on the floor.

A man and his wife appeared at the police station in Detroit, Mich., on Monday, with a child evidently sick unto death, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of a neighbor, who they solemnly declared has bewitched their child. They asserted that the neighbor could see through the child's body, and that they should never rest in peace until he was in jail.

Maryland papers assert that there is, this season, a strange tendency in the peach trees to produce two, and even more, peaches from a single blossom. The editor of the *True Marylander* says he has about half a dozen trees in one clump which are full, and yet no one blossom in ten produces a single peach, and that all over the orchard the same tendency "to twin" manifests itself.

A Florida paper gives a glowing description of a "thunder-stone" now in the possession of a lady in Key West, which, as it asserts, "has the peculiarity that it offers immunity to thread against fire, the thread being wrapped around the stone, and then, as thus prepared, thurst into a heap of red hot coals. The thread," it continues, "may be taken from a cotton spool and wound one thread upon another, still—though the stone be heated to a white heat—the thread will not be burned, nay, nor even scorched."

About forty unstudious middies in the naval school at Annapolis were marched out of chapel on a recent Sunday and compelled to study under the eye of an officer, while their comrades were enjoying divine service.

The consumption of albumen is enormous: In calico printing alone for fixing on cloth the new analine colors, Alsace, in France, uses 150,000 kilogrammes, or about 330,000 pounds a year of egg albumen, representing 37,500,000 eggs, or the product of 250,000 hens.

The Russian government is making arrangements to build a church in New York city where services are to be conducted according to the Greek form of worship. This will be the first church for such a purpose ever erected in this country.

The Londoners are much pleased with their new horse railroads, though the cars have to them a "transatlantic" look. They are surprised to learn how much easier ordinary vehicles run when they can get the wheels, on one or both sides, upon the smooth horse car rails.

The carriage drive and promenade, opened at Liverpool, is three miles long, and its construction has cost sixty thousand pounds sterling.

The Channel Islands are reported to have sunk more than forty feet during the last five centuries. The inhabitants will have ample time to move if the sinking process is not accelerated in the future.

Of Russia's 219 newspapers, 147 are printed in Russian, 30 German, 27 Polish, 30 Finish, 4 Hebrew, 3 Lettish, 3 French, 1 Esthonian, and 1 Armenian.

An ecclesiastical warehouse in London, which supplies "articles for piety" to ritualistic Christians, advertises "Iron Discipline," consisting of a "cat," with several tails of linked iron wire, the ends of each link projecting in the form of spikes. There are also bracelets for the head, arms, legs and body, smooth on the outside, but with small spikes on the inside to mortify the flesh of devout Christians.

An irreverent Athens correspondent, speaking of the new railroad from that city to Piræus, says: "Think of Socrates soliloquizing over a steam engine, Diogenes with his tub dead-heading it to Piræus, or haggling about a seven cent ticket; of Euripides working up a railroad catastrophe into one of his polished tragedies; of the courtly Xenophon taking topographical notes for his Anabasis from the window of a sleeping car; or of Alcibiades lolling in the smoking car and playing a game of high low jack for the cigars."

The rector, wardens, vestry, and parish of St. Andrew's, Hanover, Mass., have voted unanimously to lay aside the white surplice, and to use only the black gown in the service of that church. The reasons assigned for this action are briefly: 1st, That the use of the surplice is is not in unison with the simplicity of the gospel dispensation, being a continuation of the priestly epoch of the Jewish Church. 2d, That there is a settled purpose among some of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church to multiply priestly robes and pompous ceremonies not required or authorized by the canons of the church and opposed to the genius of our republican institutions—against which they feel bound to protest. 3d, They adopt the gown as an appropriate ministerial garment for a Protestant minister, because it has been used as such ever since the Reformation, and imparts a gravity and decorum to the service, while it does not sanction the idea of priesthood in the Christain ministry.

The bombs which were alleged to have been manufactued for the destruction of the Emperor Napoleon were filled with a new fulminating powder as dangerous to the maker as to his victim. The substance was unknown up to the present, and is formed of twenty parts of chloride of lime, ten of prussiate of potash, and five of sulphur in powder. The slightest friction, pressure or shock produces an explosion of fearful violence. Competent persons who have examined the projectiles consider them terrible engines of destruction, but most unfit for assassinating a person in a carriage. They would have to be thrown from an elevated position; and from the form of the shell and the force of explosion it is thought that the debris would not rise, but sweep along the ground. Flung from a barricade into a close column of troops, the effect would be fearful.

The consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. Railway sleepers alone require 150,000 acres of the best timber every year. The annual expenditures in wood for railway buildings, repairs and cars is $38,500,000. The locomotives in the United States consume annually $56,000,000 worth of wood. The wood industry amounts to $500,000,000. There are 400,000 artisans in wood.

Who can but admire the stoicism of a Devonshire man, who, when on his death bed the other day, begged his wife and children to have the funeral procession start early, so that they might be sure and get home by milking time.

Chief Justice Gilpin, of Delaware, says that the best liquor law the State ever had was almost a literal transcript of one framed by William Penn, and that the Legislature, by its persistent tinkering, has been steadily making it worse for the last thirty years.

There is a breed of horses in southern Texas known as the red fox. They are the large medium pony, being a cross between the Spanish horse and mustang pony. They are distinguished by a streak along the back, from the mane to the tail, of the deep color of the red fox—the body being of a lighter color. The limbs are of the finest form and finish—bodies rather long and round; the whole build indicating great endurance, activity and speed. They are kindly disposed, but full of high mettle. They perform good service under the saddle, but are especially valuable in harness. They trot like dogs, and with a prairie country before them will leave eighty to a hundred miles behind them in a day.

A San Francisco merchant who had an unsalable article consigned to him from the East, got his personal friends together, assigned each a street, and instructed them to call at every store and inquire for this particular article. Then he advertised the goods and the retailers, surprised at the unusual call which had been made for them, took them all off his hands at a high price.

M. Cavalier, a well-known scientific man, writes to the Paris papers that the velocipede bombs manufactured by Lesset, if truly described by the journals favored with the earliest police information about them, must have been utterly unfit for any other use than that to which they have been put—a tremendous explosion of false alarm in the provinces.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, in New York, organized under a charter granted by the last Legislature, are now instituting negotiations for a site on which to place their buildings. It is now proposed to obtain the Madison Park for the purposes of the company. The new structure will cost from two to three millions of dollars, and be of the most substantial material and elegant workmanship.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Statistics for the Year, &c., &c.

The annual session of the Grond Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania convened Tuesday morning, at the hall on North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinner was in the chair. The representatives and new members were received. The reports of the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

The report of the Secretary shows the following as the state of the Order during the year ending March 31st, 1870:

Initiations	9,849
Reinstated	751
Admitted on card	1,324
Withdrawn by card	1,738
Suspended	3,637
Expelled	117
Deceased	639
Rejected	1,426
Members at present	75,565
Increase of membership	5,795
Number of Lodges	601
Increase during the year	52
Number of Rebekah Degree Lodges instituted during the year	34

The relief report shows 7,445 brothers and 804 widowed families relieved. The amounts paid were: For relief of brothers, $187,505 31; for relief of widowed families, $15,806 84; for education of orphans, $9,308 71; for burying the dead, $46,583 82. Total expenditures for relief, $258,776 84. This is an increase of $25,073 36 over the previous year.

The total receipts of the year were $639,799 40, an increase of $107,820 43 over the previous year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. W. G. Master, John B. Springer, of No. 127; R. W. D. G. Master, Alfred Slack, of No. 241; R. W. G. Warden, Wm. Steadman, of No. 113; R. W. G Secretary, James B. Nicholson, of No. 100; R. W. G. Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 45; R. W. G. R. G. L. U. S., Robt. A. Lamberton, of No. 160.

During the day 214 members were admitted to the Grand Lodge.

IT appears that the Red River expedition from the Dominion really did attempt to use the ship canal Sault Ste. Marie without asking or obtaining permission from the United States Government, the iron steamer Chicora, laden with military stores, having made application to pass only to the Supdrintendent, which was refused by him until instructions could be received from Washington. This has caused some excitement among the Dominion people, but their own authorities are to blame, inasmuch as they had received intimations before hand that before attempting the passage of the canal they should first apply through Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, to our Government. No officer of any rank appears to have been in command of the Chicora, and no formalities were observed other than the passage of any ordinary cargo of merchandise through the canal. It does not seem to have occurred to the Dominion officials that this was an international affair, requiring some communication with the United States Government, and some regard for the dignity of the people whose property they proposed to use.

THE title to a large portion of the city of Louisville, bounded by the Ohio river and Second street, and running to the corner of Preston and Green streets, thence to Broadway and along Broadway to the river, valued at seventy-five millions of dollars, is about to be claimed by John Campbell, who, in conjunction with John Connelly, owned the tract of land laid off into a town, that is now embraced in the most valuable part of the city. The heirs of Campbell, some twenty in number, who are not however, his direct descendants, but mostly great-grandchildren of his sister, Mrs. Beard, claim that they can show clear titles to all the property claimed, which was in the hands of trustees until 1862, when the last one died, and the property was lost sight of. A James Mulloy has rented a house on the levee from the Campbell heirs, adjoining the property about to be converted into a wharf, which would include that leased by him, and he has notified the Mayor that he will not give up possession of the premises; and a test case is to be had in a suit of ejectment, to be brought on his refusal to move out.

HENRY C. WHEELER, of Downer's Grove, Dupage county, Illinois, a Commissioner of Statistics, appointed at a Convention of farmers, which assembled at Bloomington, Illinois, in April last, to redress certain grievances imposed on them by railroad corporations, has issued a circular calling on the farmers of the Northwestern States to meet in their respective school districts, on the 4th day of June next, for the discussion of the issues presented, and to appoint committees to make a list of the names and postoffice address of all who desire to become members of an Association for the protection of agricultural interests by business means, and to estimate as nearly as may be the amount of agricultural products of such districts, and the net cash value thereof, to be used in the preparation of a report showing the products of the Northwest, their rights to transportation and market, and the remedies available for existing wrongs.

GENERAL JORDAN was banquetted the other night at Delmonico's, in New York, by the prominent and wealthy friends of Cuba, who were present in force on that convivial occasion. Gen. Jordan, in response to a compliment from Senor Aldama, made a speech in which, after eulogising the patriotism, valor and persistency of the Cuban patriots, he said:

The misfortune was that the Spaniards were fighting the Cuban patriots with arms purchased in New York. All the Cubans asked was to be allowed the same privilege enjoyed by the Spaniards of procuring arms in the United States. It was his intention to use all efforts to procure the repeal of the Neutrality law. A law which allowed the Spaniards to maintain their tyrannical rule in Cuba by means of weapons purchased in the United States was simply infamous. The great want of the Cubans was arms. Wherever they captured a gun there are five men to take it up. Any statement that the people of Cuba were not heart and soul in the revolution was utterly false. He had come back to try and procure arms for the patriots, and not because he was discouraged in the cause. He intended to return to Cuba, and entertained no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the Cuban patriots.

THREE vessels loaded with nine hundred Chinese men and one hundred women are reported *en route* for the United States. These laborers were secured by agents of American capitalists, the contracts specifying that they are to work for fifty cents a day and board, and be sent back home at the expense of their employers in five years if dissatisfied. It is not at all impossible that during the next five years large numbers of Chinese laborers will be secured for Northern kitchens and Southern cotton fields. The children of the Flowery Kingdom have given much satisfaction as workmen in California, and should the experiments now being made with them in the Southern States prove satisfactory, we may look for a perfect hegira of John Chinamen in this direction.

THAT is rather an unpleasant monomania of a once respectable merchant of Louisville, who has an irresistible passion for watching people while they sleep. He enters people's houses in he night time, and stands by the bedside of a sleeper for hours at a time, without moving or disturbing anything. He is occasionally arrested for a burglar, just as a change, we presume; but has been as invariably discharged as "a harmless person," until the other day, when he was held in five hundred dollars to behave himself for a year. Possibly so much watchfulness might be utilized in some of our hospitals, where nurses who watch for the love of it are never in excess.

APROPOS the mania for personalities among editors, the following from the *Tribune*: "This is terrible. Why cannot editors learn that the public wants of them nothing but the publication of news and temperate, dignified, gentlemanly explanation and criticism of current events? The denunciation of a rival, the blackening of a private character, the use of passionate language in debate, are offenses against the canons of the profession, and every true journalist will frown upon them."

THE old Anneke Jans case against Trinity Church, of New York, still lives, notwithstanding its advanced age, and we are strongly reminded of the delays incident to a chancery suit recorded in Dickens's "Bleak House." A *capias* was issued, the other day, against the Wardens of the church, the service of which created considerable excitement among them. The *capias* was issued by Mr. Raymond Van Guissen in behalf of his associates.

MISS MARY VACHE, an accomplished singer, and a lady of rare literary accomplishments, for many years connected with the Richings opera troupe, died at Charleston, S. C., last week, after an illness of three weeks, contracted while with the troupe during their recent visit to that city. She was twenty-three years of age, and a great favorite among her associates. Her remains were sent by steamer to her family in Philadelphia.

THE Kiowa Indians some years ago murdered a man and his wife, burned their cabin and carried off their two children into horrible captivity. These two children, rechristened Helen and Heloise Lincoln, were rescued recently, and an act of Congress giving each of them $2,500 has just been passed. The entire sum of $5,000 is to be taken out of the moneys due the Kiowas.

A fire broke out in the kiln of Kinghorn's malt house, Wheeling, W. Va., about one o'clock yesterday morning, partially destroying the building and a large quantity of malt stored therein. Loss $2,500 to $3,000; fully insured. The building was owned by the Messrs. Reid, whose liquor establishment was destroyed one week ago, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS left no will. The amount of his personal estate is reported to be $40,000. His brothers, John W. Thomas and Benjamin R. Thomas, are still living, and also three sisters, Judith E., Ann and Frances Thomas, who live on a plantation near Newman's Depot, Southampton county, Va.

FOR social and moral eccentricities, Paris is without a rival. One of the latest sensations there is a new society, already numbering a hundred, whose members pledge themselves to bequeath their bodies to the doctors for dissection. This shows an enthusiastic interest in medical and surgical science which is wholly unparalleled.

IN New York an unknown man and woman occupying a room in the second story of No. 5 Delancy street, disappeared on Thursday night. Yesterday morning detectives found a large excavation in the brick wall, which, with another hour's work, would have given admission to a vault in the next building, containing $1,000,000 worth of jewelry and watches.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

THE Atlantic National Aank, New York, had been victimized by a series of heavy forgeries, and that certain well known individuals were implicated. The facts of the case are, simply, that the bank has lost $500—no more, no less—and that the individual is known to nobody outside of the circle of the detective notice.

Howe Sewing Machine,
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Refreshing showers occurred throughout many portions of the Northwest Sunday and yesterday morning. The effect upon the crops is most satisfactory. The crops in almost every direction look fine and are full two weeks ahead.

Genuine
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Thrice Armed!

Thrice is he armed who keeps within reach of his hand a specific that at one and the same time will strengthen, regulate and purify his system when enfeebled, disordered and corrupted.

Such is the three-fold operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and hence the great superiority of that standard vegetable restorative over all medicines that are merely tonics and nothing else. The effect of the ordinary astringent tinctures and extracts upon the bowels is disastrous, and upon the depraved blood or bile they produce no beneficial effects whatever. In dyspepsia and liver complaint all the fluids and humors of the body are more or less infected, and the bowels are often badly constipated. An unmodified astringent—quinine for instance—does infinitely more harm than good in such cases. In Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, the stimulating and tonic elements are qualified with aperients and antiseptic ingredients. The finest laxatives and blood depurents in the vegetable kingdom are intermixed with those of a purely invigorating nature, and under the operation of this admirable combination, the three important processes of invigoration, regulation and purification go on together. The rapidity with which the disordered organization returns to its natural condition, under a course of the Bitters is due to this cause. Every disturbed function of the body is favorably affected by the various properties of this comprehensive and well balanced preparation. As a general rule the bowels are more subject to irregularities, and the fluids more liable to become vitiated in spring and summer than in winter, and hence the Bitters are especially valuable as a spring and summer alterative, corrective and invigorant. At all seasons where the seeds of intermittent fevers infect the air, this healthful vegetable elixir should be taken as a protective medicine.

A man named Dallas P. Case *alias* Frank Case, was shot on Monday afternoon, in a house of ill-fame in Omaha, Neb., by Sam. L. Pool, a noted desperado and house breaker. The cause of shooting is reported as having arisen from too great an intimacy existing between Case and Poole's wife, who was an inmate of the house where case was shot. Poole escaped, and until now there is no tidings of him.

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
Is the best article known to preserve the hair.
It will positively restore
Gray hair to its original color and promote its growth.
It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom.
It makes the hair smooth and glossy,
And does not stain the skin.
It is recommended and used by the first medical authority.
For sale by all druggists. Price $1 00.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. TThs*

Lincoln Sells
Howe Sewing Machines, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Howe
Sewing Machine. tf*

C. F. Galton's Dyspeptic Remedy
Will restore your stomach to its primitive strength, try it. TThs*

Howe Sewing Machines.
No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's,
(Formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) pure white lead, it cannot be excelled. TThs*

Great Rush.
Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf*

APRIL 1st, 1870.
Specie Payment Resumed
FROM THIS DATE.
SILVER CHANGE
WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL
CASH CUSTOMERS, AT
M'FARLAND & COLLINS'
Carpet Store,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE
SECOND FLOOR.
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET. d*

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
Carriage Builder.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED
Rogers Carriages,
1,009 and 1,011 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
LIGHT WAGONS AND PHAETONS,
For the Road and Park, a specialty.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF CARRIAGES Constantly Produced. *

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS,
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY.......................President.
W. VANKIRK...................Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr...................Cashier.
d*

WELCOME
HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.
Farmers look to your interest and buy none but the Welcome Steel Tooth Wheel Rake. It is the simplest in its construction and best in use. Examine it before you buy any other. It is *sold as low as the common Rakes*, and can be worked by a child seven or eight years old. It is self operating. The horse does nearly all the work, and it can be run backward without danger to rake or driver, an advantage in no other Rake. Manufactured in Columbiana, Ohio, and sold there Wholesale and Retail, or at 319 and 341 LIBERTY STREET.
W. W. WALLACE.

JOHN BIRCH,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
No. 633 PENN STREET,
And at Mr. F. Ardary's Stable, No. 519 LIBERTY STREET. TTh*

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE; OR "THE UNWRITTEN WORD," by the popular author of "Night Scenes in the Bible." His last work's immense sale makes certain this one's success. All who have one, want the other. Rose-tinted paper. Steel Engravings. Clergymen, Teachers, energetic men and ladies wanted in every township to act as Agents. A paying business, send for Circular.
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
* 16 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR THE MILLION.

Farm, 150 Acres Indiana county, Pa	$55 per acre.
Farm, 108 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	3,600
Dairy Farm, 100 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,500
Farm, 120 Acres, Jefferson county, Ohio	4,200
Farm, Westmoreland county, Pa	7,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city, Pa	3,000
Manufacturing Site, Allegheny county, Pa	6,000
Coal Farm, 100 Acres, Washington county, Pa	11,500
Suburban Residence, Shady Side	3,800
Farm, 131 3-4 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa	$65 per acre.
Grist Mill and 18 Acres of Land, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,500
Farm, 90 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	7,000
Grist Mill, Country Store, &c., Columbiana county, Ohio	10,000
House and Lot, Birmingham	3,100
Eight Acres surface and 48 Acres Coal, Columbiana county, Ohio	2,000
Farm, 74 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	6,000
House and 3 Acres, Allegheny county	2,500
280 Acres of Coal, Beaver county, Pa	12,000
Sawmill, Allegheny county, Pa	8,000
Hotel, Oil City, Pa	9,000
Missouri Lands for Sale or Exchange	
Farm, 65 Acres, Monroe county, Ohio	6,000
Glass Works, Beaver county, Pa	10,000
Garden and Fruit Farm 30 Acres	5,000
Farm, 180 Acres, Washington county, Pa	16,500
Farm, 390 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4,000
Farm, 196 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	13,000
House and Lot, Allegheny city	2,500
Seminary and 5 Acres, New Brighton	20,000
Residence and Lot, Allegheny city	5,500
Foundry, Barnesville, Ohio	8,000
House and lot, Allegheny city	4,000
Residence, 1-3 of an Acre, city	9,000
Farm, 88 Acres and Saw Mill, Westmoreland County	3,000
Grist and Saw Mill, Allegheny Co., Pa	8,000
Suburban Building Site	12,000
Farm 197 Acres, Carrol Co., O	15,750
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland Co., Pa	26,250
Grist Mill and 26 Acres, Ohio	6,500
Country Residence, Beaver Co., Pa	5,000
House and Lot, City	5,500
House and Lot, Beaver Co., Pa	2,000
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa	5,500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa	$45 per acre.
Country Store, Ohio	2,700
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1,200
Farm, 86 Acres, Cambria County, Pa	3,500
Farm, 107 Acres, Columbiana County, O	10,000
Grist Mill and 38 Acres, Alliance, O	15,000
Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana County, O	5,000
Desirable Residence, New Brighton, Pa	6,000
Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, Freeport, Pa	12,000
Farm, 107 Acres, Westmoreland County, Pa	2,500
Farm, 75 Acres, Westmoreland County Pa	9,000
Farm, 100 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,000
Country Residence, Greensburg, Pa	9,500
Oil Lands, Clarion county, Pa	30,000
City Residence, Allegheny City	8,000

The above is a brief reference to a part of the property to be found fully described in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, published only by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. Send stamp for copy, or call and get it free. d*

$65 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE A splendid first and second bottom Farm in Beaver county, can all be cultivated by machinery, has two sets of Buildings, is all under Fence, and has 60 Acres in good Timber; good Orchard, 500 Grape Vines, and is within a short distance of School, Post-office, Store and Mills. Will take City Property in part pay. A full description of the above property will be found in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue d*

WANTED—50 GOOD CANVASSERS—For a new Work. The best illustrated and most popular Work of the day. None but experienced agents need apply. For particulars address with stamp, J. B. STEWART, Box 115, Newcastle, Pa. Tu*